Published by order of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar

Baroda Administration Report 1920-21



BOMBAY
PRINTED AT THE TIMES PRESS
1922

BARODA, 31*st March* 1922.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Baroda State for the year 1920-21.

The year was marked by the failure of the monsoon. The total precipitation was less than even one-half the average in several parts of the State and the scarcity conditions were acute in Petlad, Bhadran and the Western Talukas of the Baroda Division and parts of Amreli. The general distress caused by the prevalence of high prices since the close of the Great War was accentuated by the failure of rain and the scarcity prices of fodder and other articles of food that obtained in the market in consequence. The cost of living rose abnormally high and made it well-nigh impossible for the salaried classes to make both ends meet.

This difficulty was especially reflected in the increasing cost of administration. Public Service in all its branches ceased to attract new recruits and a vague but wide-spread feeling of discontent was manifest in all its ranks to an extent which endangered its general efficiency. Grades of pay had to be revised especially for the lower ranks of Service in order to retain trained hands in almost all the Departments of the State. The pay of the Police Constabulary which had ranged from 9 to 11 before the War had to be increased to 15, 16, 17 and 18 and local allowances had to be added for the City. The salaries of the privates in the Army had also to be increased proportionately so as to allay discontent in its ranks. The large army of teachers employed for Primary Education had their salaries considerably raised; and the Revenue Talatis and clerks in the various Offices got in many cases 100 per cent.

increments. The Public Works Engineering staff got their salaries appreciably improved ; and it was also found necessary to revise the salaries of Vahivatdars, Munsiffs, Sub-Divisional Magistrates and Assistant Judges.

The following table will indicate at a glance the heavy increase in the cost of establishments in a few Departments of the Service :—

Name of the Department.	Expenditure on Establishments in	
	1917.	1921.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Police	8,64,425	10,38,716
2. Military	19,14,198	21,31,458
3. Education	12,23,167	16,44,392
4. Public Works	3,30,252	3,81,402
5. Revenue Talatis . ..	2,05,393	2,50,509
Do. Clerks	2,31,580	2,94,543
Total ..	47,69,015	57,41,020

The total increase in expenditure during this quinquennium has risen up to thirty-four lakhs. The task of administration is consequently becoming increasingly difficult every year. Our sources of revenue are inelastic. We are denied the means of expanding our resources from Customs Duties or from salt, opium, post and telegraph charges or from profits of minting and yet the problem of increase in expenditure has to be faced, if efficiency of the administration is not allowed to be impaired. Economy and retrenchment of expenditure have become imperatively necessary.

At the same time there are limits below which any attempt at saving would be distinctly unwise. The Police Force requires to be considerably re-inforced. There has been a serious recrudescence of violent crime against property and people have been very uneasy at the prevalence of dacoity and robbery in Petlad, Bhadran, parts of Baroda District and Kathiawad. Respect for law and order has appreciably diminished in parts of Gujerat and the same trouble is reflected in the several dacoities committed in Bhadran and Petlad by gangs of Dharalas, Balochis and Sindhis. Though mostly agrarian, the trouble is not quite free from a political tinge. The number of vacancies in the Police Force is still as large as 437 in spite of the more attractive salary now offered.

It is a pleasure to note that the Education figures are more re-assuring. The number of school children which had dwindled to 179,339 in 1919-20 again rose to 198,816 in the year under report, notwithstanding the unfavourable season.

The Library movement also maintained its normal progress. The number of town and rural Libraries rose from 672 to 720 during this year. About three thousand Volumes were added to the Central Library which now registers no less than 88,763 Volumes on its rolls.

The industries in the State, both old and new, also continue to hold out a fair hope of vigorous life. In spite of the heavy financial depression that has overtaken the general market, as a reaction from the abnormal excitement and activity shown during the Great War, the new Industrial Companies started in the State have flourished. Of the ten Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills promoted in the previous year, 9 have materialised and were making a fair progress. The Maharani Woollen Mill is being steadily pushed forward and

the Cement Factory at Dwarka which was opened after the close of the year is now the largest of its kind in India. Five new Cotton Mills, one Mill for cotton waste and one Factory for the manufacture of Hume pipes are being promoted in different parts of the Raj.

The Railway Department was making preparations to assume the management of the State Systems of narrow gauge lines. With the establishment of a large Rai way Workshop the industrial awakening in the City is likely to be materially fostered.

I have the honor to be,

Your Highness'

Most obedient servant.

MANUBHAI NANDSHANKAR,

DEWAN.

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.



A. The State of Baroda.

Territorial Divisions.

1. The State of Baroda comprises an area of 8,127 square miles. It is divided into five distinct blocks cut off from each other by large tracts of British territory or of other Indian States. The Southern district of Navsari lies near the mouth of the river Tapti and is interlaced with villages under the Surat Collectorate. To the North of the Narbada river is the central district of Baroda, containing the capital. Further up and to the North of Ahmedabad lies the district of Kadi, with its historical towns of Pattan and Sidhpur and numerous archæological remains. Far to the West in Kathiawar lie tracts of land isolated and separated from each other, comprising the divisions of Amreli and Okhamandal.

Area and population.

2. The area and population of the five administrative divisions show considerable variation, as shown in the Table below. The figures given are according to the latest Census returns for 1921:—

Districts.	Area in sq. miles.	Population.	No. of towns.	No. of inhabited villages.
Baroda	1,922	707,512	19	820
Kadi	3,046	900,578	15	1,036
Navsari	1,807	340,372	8	676
Amreli	1,077	152,585	4	242
Okhamandal	275	25,475	2	41
Total ..	8,127	2,126,522	48	2,815

Religious denomination.

3. Out of a total population of over 2 millions, more than four-fifths or 1,742,160 were Hindus. The Mahomedans numbered 162,320 or about 8 per cent. Tribes of animistic faiths numbered 163,077. The Jains numbered 43,223, the Parsis 7,530 and the Christians 7,421.

Municipalities, Vishishta Panchayats and village Boards.

4. During the year under report, there were 11 Municipalities, and 32 Vishista Panchayats, as in the previous year. These latter combine the functions of village boards with some of those of Municipalities. The number of village Boards was 2,328 as against 2,321 for the last year.

Occupation of the people.

5. By occupation, the population was classed in the Census of 1921, as follows :-

		Per cent.
1.	Exploitation of animals and vegetation	66·4
2.	Industry	11·9
3.	Transport	1·3
4.	Trade	6·7
5.	Public Force	1·1
6	Public Administration	2·0
7.	Professions and Liberal Arts	3·3
8.	Persons living on their income	·6
9.	Domestic Service	·3
10.	Insufficiently described occupation	5·9
11.	Unproductive	·5

B. The Central Administration.

(a) The Minister.

The Minister and the Naeb Dewans.

6. Mr. Manubhai Nandshankar Mehta, C.S.I., M.A., LL.B., continued as Minister during the whole year and carried on the administration with the assistance of the Naeb Dewan. Dewan Bahadur Ganpatrao Gaekwar, Bar at-Law, was Naeb

Dewan Judicial for the whole year, while Mr. V. Y. Vanikar, M.A., worked as Revenue Naeb Dewan till the 21st November 1920 when he retired from service.

Constitution of the Office.

7. The constitution of the Central Office remained unchanged during the year. Mr. V. D. Satghare worked as Political Secretary while Messrs. N. K. Shah, B.A., S. R. Shinde, B.A., LL.B., and K. N. Panemanglor, B.A., worked as Assistants to the Ministers.

(*b*) THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Executive Council.

8. At the end of the year, the constitution of the Council was made up of the Dewan as President, the Judicial Naeb Dewan as first Councillor and Shrimant Sampatrao Gaekwar, Rao Bahadur G. B. Ambegaokar and Mr. G. R. Nimbalkar as additional Councillors.

Secretary to the Council.

9. In Council cases, each of the Assistants to the Ministers worked as Secretary to the Council for his departments, under the instructions and directions of the Dewan.

Work of the Council.

10. The Council held 22 meetings, including special ones, as against 26 in the previous year. The total number of subjects considered was 1,486 as against 1,564 of the previous year. Of these, 1,421 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 65 as against 130 of the previous year. Of the matters disposed of, 1,061 were cases dealt with by the Council, within its own powers, 221 were under powers delegated by His Highness the Maharaja and 139 were submitted to His Highness with its opinion. It

may also be mentioned that 3 matters were referred back to the Council by His Highness as against 36 in the previous year.

(c) THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

11. The Legislative Council, called the Dhara Sabha, was composed of 26 members, including the President of the Assembly, the Dewan.

Legislative Council.

The Membership is distributed as follows :—

The President	1
Ex-Officio members	4
Official Nominated members	6
Non-official Nominated members	5
Elected members	10

12. There were altogether two sessions of the Dhara Sabha within the whole year. The first session was held on the 27th of January 1921 when twenty-one members were present. The popular members asked several interpellations and moved some resolutions. The Bill regarding the Law of Interest was taken up for discussion. The Legal Remembrancer explained how a clear provision was made in the Bill to protect ignorant and illiterate people from the wily money-lenders.

Work done.

The next Bill taken for discussion was the Insolvency Bill. The Legal Remembrancer explained the absolute necessity

of such a piece of legislation and the Bill was referred to a Select Committee.

The second sitting was held on the 14th of July 1921 when twenty-four members were present. The Civil Procedure Code Bill was taken up for discussion. There was a lively and interesting discussion for two days but as it was not possible to finish the discussion in one sitting, the suggestions of the Select Committee in which there were differences of opinion among the members, were taken up. The Government is considering how far to adopt suggestions of the Select Committee.

Keeping in touch with foreign Legislation.

13. The Legal Remembrancer, as usual, kept himself in touch with Foreign Legislation, especially that in British India, and submitted his Report to Government with proper recommendations in the matter of adopting some of the measures existing in British India.

(d) KHATA NIHAYA SADAR ADALAT.

Khata Nihaya Sadar Adalat

14. The Khata Nihaya Sadar Adalat Bench, which generally consists of the Legal Remembrancer, the Huzur Kamdar and one or more additional members appointed by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb, from time to time, receives appeals against the different Heads of the Departments, the Minister and the Council in certain Administrative matters and submits such cases to the Huzur for orders with its opinion.

15. The following table shows the work done by the Bench in the year 1919-20 and 1920-21 :—

Year.	Arrears in the beginning of the year.	New appeals.	Total.	Appeals disposed of.	Arrears at the end of the year
1	2	3	4	5	6
1919-20 ..	146	144	290	141	149
1920-21 ..	149	180	329	154	175

Work done.

16 34 appeals were submitted to the Huzur with the opinion of the Bench and four appeals had remained undisposed of by the Huzur from the last year, making a total of 38 appeals to be disposed by the Huzur, during the year. Out of this total of 38 appeals, 19 appeals were disposed of by the Huzur, leaving 19 as undisposed of. In 17 appeals the opinion of the Bench was confirmed.

(e) THE HUZUR NYAYA SABHA.

The Huzur Nyaya Sabha and its work.

17. The Varisht Court is the highest tribunal in the State but the power of revising the decisions of that Court has been reserved to His Highness the Maharaja Saheb, who is advised in the exercise of this power by a Committee composed of not less than three members, viz., the Legal Remembrancer, a Judge of the Varisht Court not connected with the case under appeal and the Huzur Kamdar. They hold their Sessions four times in the year and generally continue to work till the cases ready for hearing are disposed of. They give a regular hearing to the parties concerned and tender their advice to His Highness who passes the final decision.

The following statement shows the work done by this Appeal Bench during the years 1919-20 and 1920-21 :—

Nature of cases.	Arrears of the last year.		New files.		Disposed during the year.		Pending at the end of the year.	
	1919-20	1920-21	1919-20	1920-21	1919-20	1920-21	1919-20	1920-21.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Appeals :—								
(*a*) Civil	37	25	10	28	22	5	25	48
(*b*) Criminal ..	5	4	7	9	8	6	4	7
Extraordinary applications :—								
(*a*) Civil	11	7	17	19	21	18	7	8
(*b*) Criminal ..	5	4	24	30	25	31	4	3
Total ..	58	40	58	86	76	60	40	66

Out of the 48 Civil Appeals that remained pending at the end of the year 40 were pending hearing and 8 were not ready for hearing owing to non-service of summons. As regards the Criminal Appeals 7 were pending hearing. 11 Applications (8 Civil and 3 Criminal) were pending as postponement had been applied for.

(*f*) The Huzur Kamdar.

18. Rao Bahadur G. B. Ambegaokar continued to be the Chief Officer. D. B. Ganpatrao Gaekwar, in addition to his duties as Naib Dewan, continued to work as Huzur Kamdar up to 22nd November 1920, when R. B. Ambegaokar, on his return from Europe, resumed duty as Huzur Kamdar.

A Collation Branch has been opened in this office from 1st May 1921 for the compilation and indexing of Huzur Orders.

C. The Palace.

His Highness' tour in the Raj.

19. After a stay in Europe of nearly 18 months, Their Highnesses the Maharaja and Maharani, accompanied by Dr. Mayer, Major Bhausaheb Gaekwar and Capt. Sadekar Pawar, left Marseilles on the 22nd January 1921 by S.S. Malwa which reached Bombay on the 5th of February. A day's halt was made in Bombay and His Highness arrived at Baroda on the morning of the 7th February.

After his return to Baroda His Highness the Maharaja Saheb toured in the Kadi District from 22nd February 1921 to 28th February 1921 and visited Mehsana, Pattan, Kheralu and Sidhpur.

His Highness visited Amreli and Dhari and returned to Baroda on 4th March 1921.

On 13th March 1921 His Highness the Maharaja Saheb visited Ko.al.

Again for a period of two days from 19th March 1921 to 20th March 1921 His Highness toured in the Navsari District. On the 6th March His Highness went to Delhi to pay a visit to His Excellency the Viceroy.

Thirteenth Europe Trip.

20. His Highness the Maharaja Saheb left for Bombay on 25th March 1921 and sailed for London on 26th March 1921 by S.S. Narkunda accompanied by Dr. Mayer, while Her Highness the Maharani Saheb accompanied by Shrimant Maharajkumar Dhairyashilrao, Dr. Sumant Mehta and Capt. A. G.

Sadekar Powar and Krishnarao N. Panemanglor left for Europe by the Kaisar-i-Hind on the 16th of April.

Visitors.

21. Among the eminent personages who visited Baroda may be noted :—

1. H. H. Shrimant Shankarrao Chimaji, Pant Sachiv of Bhor State.
2. H. H. the Raja Saheb of Javhar State.
3. Their Highnesses the Maharaja and Maharani of Cooch Behar.
4. Her Highness the Maharani of Kolahpur.
5. H. H. the Rani Saheb of Devas (Senior).
6. H. H. the Jam Saheb of Jamnagar.

Honours.

22. Sheth Purshottam Vishram Mavjee was awarded a gold medal for the help he rendered to the public at Dwarka during the influenza epidemic. Gold medals were also awarded to Sheth Ramanlal Keshavlal for opening a cheap grain shop at Petlad and contributing Rs. 50,000 to the Petlad Water Works, to Sheth Sunderdas Padamsi for opening a cattle camp at Dwarka, to Sheth Bulakhidas Narandas for public service and pioneering the mill industry at Petlad and to Mr. Damubhai D. Mehta for meritorious service. A silver medal was given to Mr. Manirai Trikamrai and a Poshak to Lt Sundersingh Bahadursingh for good services.

D. Relations with the British Government and the Indian States.

Foreign relations.

23. The relations of His Highness' Government with the British Government and the neighbouring Indian States were conducted by the Minister through the Huzur Political Office and as usual these relations continued to be cordial and satisfactory.

24. Arrangements relating to the mutual extradition of criminals and co-operation in Police matters also continued to work satisfactorily as hitherto.

Extradition.

25. The British Postal authorities continued to receive the requisite facilities to enable them to provide additional Post Offices and Letter-boxes in different parts of the State. The total number of Post Offices and Letter-boxes was 1,016 (255+761) at the close of the official year as against 1,019 (254+765) of the previous year.

Postal arrangements.

26. During the year under report, an arrangement was come to with the Government of the United Provinces whereby they agreed to allow His Highness' Government to import Bhang and Ganja into Baroda territory from the Warehouses in their provinces, on conditions similar to those obtaining between His Highness' Government and the Government of Bombay.

Import of Bhang into Baroda

27. An arrangement was also come to whereby it was agreed that the Director of Labour Office, Bombay, and the Director of Statistics, Baroda State, should supply each other with copies of publications, issued by them from time to time, bearing on labour questions.

Arrangement regarding publications.

28. The arrangement entered into in 1895 regarding the execution of repairs to graves of Europeans situated in His Highness' territory underwent modification during the year, and it was decided that His Highness' Government should bear the cost of maintaining only the graves of Euro-

Repairs to graves and cost of maintaining them.

peans employed by the State with the consent of the Government of India and of the members of their families, all other kinds of graves being maintained at the cost of the British Government.

Information regarding outbreak of epidemics.

29. The reciprocal arrangement arrived at between His Highness' Government and the adjoining British Districts for the prompt supply of information regarding the outbreak of epidemics of plague, cholera, influenza and small-pox, referred to in the last year's report, was extended during the year to the adjoining Indian States and Political Agencies also.

Arrangement with Bansda State.

30. An arrangement was come to with the Bansda State whereby His Highness' Government agreed to allow the use of the portion of the Unai-Bansda road situated within their jurisdiction for motor service started by the Bansda State between Unai and Bansda, on the latter undertaking to allow Bansda licensees to ply motor cars on the Bansda portion of the same road.

Mode of address in official correspondence.

31. On a reference from the Resident at Baroda, the Government of India have been pleased to lay down that when referring in official correspondence to the Administration of this State, the expressions "His Highness' Government" or "the Baroda Government" may be used preferably to the expression the "Baroda Durbar."

Abolition of the post of Assistant Resident at Amreli.

32. The question regarding the Mulgirassias of Amreli having been finally set at rest as noted in the last year's report, the Government of India were pleased to sanction, with

effect from 1st January 1921, the abolition of the post of the Assistant to the Resident at Amreli and of his office establishment.

Levy of local cess from the Desais of Navsari

33. The Desais of Navsari having agreed in writing to abide by the decision, the Minister might pass, relating to their claim to exemption from the levy of the State local cess on certain guaranteed lands and villages held by them, the case was enquired into and decided during the year under report and the matter was finally set at rest.

Institution of suits against guaranteed Girasias

34. The question of institution of suits against guaranteed tributary Girassias and suits for the recovery of rent by Girassias which formed the subject of controversy was referred to the Government of India who decided that it was no longer necessary to obtain the concurrence of the Resident, prior to the institution of such suits, but that Rule 1 of the Special Rules of 1897 should be amended as under :—

"Proviso (1) that no Civil Court shall entertain any Civil Suit regarding guaranteed Wantas and Giras land and cash Haks, against a tributary guaranteed Girassia, in whose case permission to sue is necessary in British India under Section 86 of the British Code of Civil Procedure without first obtaining the consent of His Highness' Government.

Proviso (2) that application made after the period mentioned in Rules 1 of the Rules of 1897, shall be enquired into and disposed of by the State Civil Courts. Such applications shall not be entertained

unless (*a*) they are made within the period allowed by the Civil law of the Baroda State for the institution of Civil Suits and (*b*) the usual Court fees have been paid."

Management of State Railways

35. His Highness' Government having decided to manage the State Narrow Gauge Railway lines through the Agency of their own Railway Department, the necessary notice, under the existing working agreements of these lines, was given to B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, so as to terminate these agreements from 1st October 1921.

Question of payment of compensation regarding Railway earnings

36. The question of payment of compensation to His Highness' Government in the event of the earnings of their Anand-Petlad-Tarapur Railway falling below a certain percentage owing to the competition of the Vasad-Katana Railway, formed the subject of a further discussion at a Conference held at Delhi on 11th February 1921 and it was finally agreed that the B. B. and C. I. Railway should guarantee to His Highness' Government that if the annual gross revenue of the Anand-Petlad Tarapur Section of the Anand-Cambay Railway fell below two lakhs, owing to the competition of the Vasad-Katana line, the deficit would be made good from the revenues of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, the onus of proving that the loss of revenue to that Section was due to causes other than competition of the Vasad-Katana line, lying on the B. B. and C. I. Railway in case any dispute arose and that in the event of a settlement satisfactory to both parties not being arrived at, the matter should be referred to the Railway Board whose decision would be final.

37. At the instance of the Chief Conservator of Forests, Bombay Presidency, His Highness' Government agreed to the extension of their Billimora-Kala-Amba Railway line to Jherria. The survey of the proposed extension has been carried out and the sanction of the Government of India to its construction has been received.

Extension of Billimora-Kala-Amba Railway.

38. Similarly the Bansda Durbar having expressed their desire to have Bansda connected by a Railway line from Unai, a station on the Billimora-Kala-Amba Railway, a traffic and an engineering survey of the line in question has also been carried out.

Connecting Bansda by Railway.

39. On a motion from the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, the rates of Third Class passenger fares for the State Metre Gauge Railways were revised and the Broad Gauge Scale of fares was adopted for them from the commencement of the State official year.

Revision of Railway rates.

40. With a view to improve their Beyt and Velan Harbours His Highness' Government expressed a desire to secure the services of an Officer of the Royal Indian Marine to carry out a survey of those Harbours. As, however, it was not possible for the authorities concerned to lend individual Officers for survey work, His Highness' Government agreed to their proposal to have the survey of these Harbours included in the Government programme for 1920-21 and to defray proportional cost.

Survey of Beyt and Velan harbours.

41. The Government of India having held, that under the law as it stands, Indian State Courts cannot summon an original telegram from the custody of the authorities of a Government Telegraph Office, whether in British India or in State territory, it has been settled that there is no legal objection to a State Court, which desires the production of an original telegram, obtaining it by issuing a commissiom to a Civil Court in Calcutta under Section 21 of the Indian Extradition Act, 1903 (XV of 1903).

Ruling regarding production of an original telegram.

42. The question regarding the amount of annual tribute payable to His Highness' Government by the Pethapur Taluka in the Mahi Kantha Agency which had formed the subject of controversy and lengthy correspondence, in consequence of a permanent reduction sanctioned by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, was brought to termination during the year under report by the Government of India fixing the tribute at 35 per cent. of the revenues of the Taluka *without any maximum limit.*

Question of Tribute by the Pethapur Taluka.

43. The decision of the Government of India to waive the demand for the payment of Super-tax on the Income derived in British India by Ruling Princes and Chiefs, was declared to remain in force under the Super-tax Act, 1920.

Super-tax from Ruling Princes.

44. At the instance of the Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India, Messrs. C. V. Sane, B.Ag., B. Sc. (Kans), M. Sc. (Wiscon), the State Director of Agriculture and S. V. Shevde, B. Sc., Professor of Biology, Baroda

Deputation to the agricultural meetings at Pusa.

College, were deputed by His Highness' Government to attend the Sectional Meetings of the Board of Agriculture in India-Mycological, Entomological, Chemical and Bacteriological held at Pusa in February 1921.

Constitution of a Central Cotton Committee

45 The Government of India having decided to constitute a Central Cotton Committee and laid down its composition, His Highness' Government were asked to nominate their representative on the same. Mr. Manilal B. Nanavati, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (Pen), the State Director of Commerce and Industries, was accordingly appointed as their representative to serve for a period of two years, on the said Committee.

Introduction of Terminal tax in the City of Baroda

46. During the year, His Highness' Government introduced the system of levying Terminal Tax in lieu of the Municipal Octroi, in the City of Baroda as a tentative measure to begin with. Accordingly the B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities, on payment of a fixed commission, levy scheduled rates on all taxable articles booked by them for import to Baroda *via* the Baroda, Viswamitri and Goyagate Railway stations. As articles required for the use of the residents of the Baroda Cantonment, etc., were by this measure calculated to be subjected to the payment of the State Terminal Tax and the Cantonment Octroi, an arrangement has been come to with the Cantonment authorities whereby, in consideration of their discontinuing the levy of Octroi duty on goods entering the Cantonment limits, the City Municipality is to pay Rs. 1,600 per annum the average revenue from the Cantonment Octroi, to the Cantonment authorities from out of the realisations of the State Terminal Tax.

47. Learning that Lieut.-General Sir Robert and Lady Baden Powell were to visit India to inspect the Boy Scout and Girls Guide organisations of India, His Highness' Government invited them to visit Baroda during their tour and to give them the benefit of their views in respect of such organisations in the State. Owing, however, to the exigencies of their tour and other pressing engagements they were unable to accept the invitation but they witnessed a parade of the Baroda Boy Scout at the Baroda Railway Station while on their way to Delhi and the General expressed his satisfaction at the training the Scouts had received.

Scout organisation in the State.

48. In connection with a proposal to open a State-aided Bank in the State, the Travancore Durbar deputed their Senior Account Officer, Mr. R. Nilkant Pillay, B.A., B. L., to Baroda to study the working of the Bank of Baroda. All possible facilities were afforded to him to carry out the object of his deputation.

Facilities given to the Travancore Durbar.

49. Relief to the poor and destitute families of deceased soldiers from the Baroda and Navsari Districts of the State was afforded by a *post bellum* distribution of Rs. 23,500 from the Imperial Indian Relief Fund at public Durbars held at Baroda and Navsari.

Relief to the destitute families of deceased soldiers.

50. As in the previous year on the anniversary of the signing of the Armistice with Germany, *viz.*, 11th November 1920, a complete and solemn cessation of all work, locomotion and traffic for a couple of minutes at 11 o'clock

Anniversary of the signing of the Armistice.

(A.M.) was arranged all over the Raj by His Highness' Government in commemoration of the termination of the Great War and as a silent tribute to those Indians and Europeans who laid down their lives in the cause of freedom.

Excise Conference at Bombay.

51. During the year under report, a Conference was held at Bombay between the Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Excise, Bombay, and the representatives of the Native States concerned, to discuss questions regarding assimilation of rates of still head duty and selling prices and strength of liquor to be sold at border shops.

Meeting re-verifying the frontier.

52. A meeting was likewise arranged at Baroda between the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, Bombay, and the State Sar Subha, to discuss the principles to be observed for verifying the British-Baroda frontier.

Applications for Passports.

53. 358 applications from the Baroda subjects for passport for travel in foreign countries were received and attended to during the year. Of these, 77 were from the Baroda District, 53 from the Kadi, 191 from the Navsari and 37 from the Amreli Districts. The flow of emigration from the Baroda and Kadi Districts was more to East Africa, whereas that from the Navsari District was towards South Africa. Most of the emigrants belong to the Hindu community and were mainly from the Patidar and Koli classes.

Thanks for facilities offered to the Baroda officers.

54. The thanks of His Highness' Government are due to

(*a*) the Government of India

(1) for affording facilities to Mr. G. K. Desai of the State Agricultural Department to receive training in the Instructional Class held by the Director of Statistics, Calcutta.

(2) for their kind courtesy in inviting the State Sanitary Commissioner to attend an informal meeting of Sanitary Commissioners at Simla.

(3) for their kindly lending the services of Majors MacPherson, I. M. S., and W. H. Hodgson, I. A., to the State for employment as Chief Medical Officer and Commissioner of Police respectively for a period of 2 years.

(*b*) the Government of Bombay

(1) for their kind courtesy in affording requisite facilities to two State Officers, Messrs. Aloni and Ghavane, to study the working of village accounts in the Surat and Kaira Collectorates.

(2) for their kindly lending the services of Mr. F. J. Von Bock, Executive Engineer, Northern Sanitary District, for scrutinising and reporting upon the drainage schemes for the Pattan and Bhadran towns.

(*c*) the Government of United Provinces for their kind courtesy in affording requisite facilities to Messrs.

Raojibhai M. Patel, L.C.E., A.M.I.M.E., the State Superintending Engineer, and L. D. Gaekwar, B.Sc., L.C.E., Assistant Engineer. Amreli District, to see the water works and drainage works in those provinces.

(*d*) to the Director General, Indian Medical Service, for his kindly according permission to Dr. N. M. Bhatt of the State Medical Department, to receive training at the X-Ray Class at Dehra Dun.

(*e*) to the Government of Mysore for their kindly affording all required facilities to Mr. L. J. Thakore, B.A., of the State Accounts Department, to study the system of working of the State Life Insurance, the Savings Bank and the State Provident Fund.

55. The undermentioned important Political Cases were dealt with during the year :--

Important political cases dealt with

1. Kadi and Mansa Boundary disputes and establishment of a Bazar at Makakhad.

2. Representation for the transfer to His Highness' Government of the British rights at the Ports of Billimora and Navsari.

3. Extension of the Billimora-Kala-Amba Railway to the Billimora Bunder.

4. Retrocession of Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction over portions of the Mehsana-Viramgam, Ahmedabad-Prantij, Anand-Cambay and Billimora-Kala-Amba Railway lines situated in Baroda territory.

5. Jamnagar-Dwarka Railway.

6. Right to make mutations of names in the case of Barkhali lands and the direct recovery by His Highness' Government of their ¼th share of the settlement charges fixed, as a result of the alienation enquiry.

7. The right of His Highness' Government to appoint a separate Manager for the Wantas, etc., of a guaranteed Girassia situated in Baroda territory.

8. Extension of the Anand-Petlad Railway towards Kathiawar.

9. Revision of Political arrangements in Gujerat and Kathiawar.

10. Remission of interest on belated payments of tribute in the Mahi Kantha Agency.

11. Exemption of the luggage of the members of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb's family from Octroi and other duties in British India.

12. Claim of His Highness' Government to be allowed a fair share of the profits of nickel coinage.

13. Construction and maintenance of telephone lines in Indian States.

14. Suspension of the recovery without interest of the tribute payable to His Highness' Government by the States and Estates in Kathiawar for the year St. 1975 together with arrears of previous years falling due in the same year.

15. Transfer of the villages comprised in the Bavishi Circle of the Mahi Kantha Agency to His Highness' Government.

16. Arrears of Jamabandi payable by the village of Totana.

17. Payment of Nazerana by the Mewashi Zamindars to His Highness the Maharaja when His Highness has occasions to pass through their Estates.

18. Claim of His Highness' Government to receive a moiety of the revenues derived by the Miya of Punadra under the Mahi Kantha Agency from certain newly populated villages.

19. Re. the representation of minor States in the Chamber of Princes.

20. Acquisition of immoveable property in British India by Indian Ruling Princes and Chiefs.

21. Supply of revolvers to the Police Officers and of rifles to a special reserve of Police in the State.

22. Employment of European British subjects, British Government servants or Pensioners and aliens in Indian States.

23. Revised Opium Rules issued by the Government of Bombay.

CHAPTER II.

PROTECTION.

A. The Army.

Personnel.

56. General F. H. Nissen continued to act as General Officer Commanding the Baroda Army and exercised some of the powers of the Senapati. General O. D. Rigg who was on duty with His Highness the Maharaja Saheb in England retired from Baroda State Service in October 1920. Colonel J. Devine continued as Officer Commanding the Infantry Brigade and Adjutant General. Colonel N. G. Shinde continued as Officer Commanding the Cavalry and Artillery Brigade and Quarter Master General. Major G. H. Powar acted as Military Secretary till the 20th April 1921 when he was relieved by Major R. S. Parab, B.A.

Strength of the Regular Force.

57. The actual strength of the Regular Force at the close of the year, as compared with its fixed strength, was as follows :—

Description of Force.	Fixed Strength.			Actual Strength.			Remarks.
	Effectives.	Non effectives.	Total.	Effectives.	Non effectives.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Artillery.							
L. F. Battery ..	93	67	160	75	45	120	
Total ..	93	67	160	75	45	120	
Cavalry.							
1st Cavalry ..	455	24	479	453	22	475	
2nd Lancers ..	455	24	479	451	22	473	
3rd Cavalry ..	455	24	479	..	..	*	* Amalgamated with the rest as a temporary measure.
The Guards ..	135	10	145	126	7	133	
Total..	1,500	82	1,582	1,030	51	1,081	
Infantry.							
1st Infantry ..	698	29	727	708	33	741†	† Vacancies equivalent to the strength of one company have been kept for the Faraskhana Company.
2nd " ..	698	49	747	824	35	859	
3rd " ..	698	29	727	597	28	625	
4th " ..	516	27	543	..	..	.. ‡	‡ Amalgamated with the rest.
Okha Battalion ..	461	14	475	364	17	381	
Faraskhana Company ..	..	..	..	109	..	109	
Total..	3,071	148	3,219	2,602	113	2,715	
The Band ..	111	6	117	60	7	67	
The General and Staff Officers ..	6	2	8	4	..	4	
Grand Total	4,781	305	5,086	3,771	216	3,987	

58. The cost of maintaining the Regular Force during the year is shown in the following table:—

Cost of Maintenance.

Year.	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Band.	General and his Staff and Senapati Office.	Medical Establishment.	Veterinary Establishment.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1920-21	75,074	6,65,292	5,50,583	36,776	78,515	20,248	6,560	14,33,048

59. The Regular Force cost Rs. 14,33,048 against Rs. 13,23,330 in the previous year; the increase is mainly due to the increased salaries of the rank and file of officers and field officers, extra heavy cost of grain, gram and grass, the purchase of dress and travelling allowances paid to the Military parties sent to the Districts to suppress crimes of dacoities.

Reasons for increase in expenditure.

60. The average annual cost for each effective in the Artillery was Rs. 626, in the Cavalry Rs. 615, in the Infantry Rs. 203 and in the Band Rs. 549. Taking the whole force together, the average cost per effective was Rs. 498 or about Rs. 42 a month.

Average annual cost per effective.

61. The total fixed strength of the Irregular Force during the year was as follows:—

Strength of the Irregular.

Horse.

Shilledars.	Shibandi.	Paganihay	Khalsa.	Total.
908	333	182	577	2,000

Foot.

Shibandi.	Khalsa.	Total.
1,139	667	1,806

Cost of the Irregulars.

62. The expenditure on account of the Irregular Force came to Rs. 3,42,953 against Rs. 3,16,187 last year.

Reasons for increase in cost.

63. The increase was mainly due to the extra amount for gram and grass, the increased salaries of the men of the Huzurat Paga and the scarcity allowance paid to Shilledars.

The average annual cost per head in the Irregular Force was Rs. 811.

Total cost of the Army.

64. Taking the Regular and Irregular Forces together the total cost was as follows:--

	Irregular.	Pension and Gratuity.	Total.
14,33,048	3,42,953	78,457	18,54,458

A sum of Rs. 2,77,000 paid on account of the annual contingent commutation money to the Government of India was debited to this Department as usual. The grand total of the expenditure during the year under report was Rs. 21,31,458 against Rs. 20,88,693 for the last year.

65. The effectives in the Regular Army are classified by religion as under :—

Classification by Caste.

Force.	Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Christians.	Total.	Average height.	Average chest measurement.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Artillery	51	24	..	75	5′–6″	34″
Cavalry	816	214	..	1,030	5′-5.6′	33·8″
Infantry	2,037	564	1	2,602	5′–4.9″	32·3″
The Band	20	32	8	60	5′-4″	..
Total ..	2,924	834	9	3,767	5′–5″	33·4″

66. The following were some of the important changes introduced in the Military Department during the year :—

Notable changes.

(1) The benefit of cheap grain which had been granted to the men of the Army on account of the prevalence of high prices was discontinued from 1st November 1920 and scarcity allowance of Rs. 4 was allowed in lieu thereof.

(2) On account of high prices of fodder, etc., the Field Officers of the Army were granted an extra allowance of Rs. 25 p.m. for horse as a tentative measure from 1st October 1920.

(3) Shilledars drawing Rs. 75 or less have been granted scarcity allowance of Rs. 6 p.m. and an extra horse allowance of Rs. 10 p.m. from 1st September 1920 on account of the prevalence of high prices.

(4) The salaries of the rank and file, non-commissioned and commissioned officers have been revised from 1st January 1921.

(5) The salaries of the Field Officers upto the rank of the 2nd grade Major have been revised from 1st January 1921.

B. Legislation.

Personnel.

67. Mr. Vithal Dadaji Satghare, B.A., LL.B., continued as Legal Remembrancer until his transfer to the Judicial Department when he was relieved by Rao Bahadur Ganesh Balwant Ambegaokar, B.A., LL.B., on 23rd of November 1920, who continued to hold charge until the end of the year. Mr. N. B. Padte worked as Assistant Legal Remembrancer throughout the whole year.

The Legal Remembrancer was, as usual, assisted in his duties of carrying on Civil and Criminal litigation, on behalf of Government by a competent and well chosen staff of 40 Government Pleaders, distributed at different centres in the Baroda Raj. These gentlemen worked with a keen sense of responsibility and performed their duties in a conscientious manner.

(*a*) LEGISLATIVE ACTS.

Acts, Rules & Circulars published.

68. This Department published eight Acts, sixteen sets of Rules and four Circulars during the year.

Important Acts.

69. Amongst the Acts, the Village Panchayat Act stands first in importance. The old Act was framed and published some twenty years ago. There were a number of amendments and modifica-

tions during these years. It was quite necessary to consolidate all the alterations into one solid Act. A Select Committee was appointed under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur Govindbhai H. Desai, B.A.,LL.B., and all the useful suggestions made by the Committee were incorporated in the Act after discussion in the Dhara Sabha. The village Panchayat is the real foundation of the edifice of Local Self-Government. In the Panchayat, two-thirds of the members are selected by the people; so there is the majority of non-official members. Some of the important functions in the matter of sanitation, water-supply, supervision over public charities, within the village area and powers to try criminal and civil cases within the specified limits are given to the Panchayat where the popular element is expected to prevail. If the Panchayats exercised their delegated powers with a sense of civic responsibility, the Government would be pleased to consider, whether, still higher powers should not be conferred upon them. This new piece of legislation has given every opportunity to the villages to make progress in the matter of Local Self-Government. The next Act in importance is the Agricultural Holdings Consolidation Act. This Act will have far-reaching effects on the economic development of the Raj. When pieces of land are scattered and split into small holdings, there is unnecessary expenditure in cultivation and waste of energy in labour. The present measure aims at consolidation of scattered holdings on an economic basis and the measure for the present is of an optional nature.

The policy of consolidation along such lines has already been tried in foreign countries like Holland, Sweden and Denmark and the successful working of the Act is calculated to bring about a radical change in the agricultural conditions in the Raj.

70. Among the sets of Rules, those relating to the Legislative Council and Foreign Studies Loans and Scholarships deserve special mention.

Rules.

The Rules regarding the election of members for the Legis lative Council were so amended as to give direct representation to the people. These rules had subsequently to be held in abeyance as the number of voters for each division appeared unwieldy and certain difficulties in the practical working of the Rules demanded solution.

A Special Committee was appointed under the Presidentship of the Naib Dewan, Revenue Branch, to draft new rules in the matter of giving loans and scholarships to deserving young men. These new rules have made it compulsory for young men to enter into explicit agreement with the State before accepting any Scholarships or Loans and have made a provision of 50 per cent. over-seas allowance (above usual pay) for these officers who have returned from abroad with added intellectual qualifications.

71. Among the circulars only two require a passing notice Circular No. 7 has laid down that, when papers for the promotion of an officer of Vahivatdar's grade are submitted, particulars should be given as regards (1) special services conducive to the interests of the Raj, (2) any measures adopted to bring about increase in State Revenue or decrease in State Expenditure, (3) services to the people, (4) special important services. This policy will give Government an opportunity of recognising the real merits of responsible officers. Circular No. 9 has made it compulsory for every officer to use vernacular words, as far as possible, and to give a translation of foreign words and sentences, if used in any communication.

Circulars.

72. This Department published the following Bills during the year :—

Bills.

(1) A Bill regarding marriages and divorces among the Parsees.

(2) A Bill regarding Inheritance and Succession among the Parsees.

(3) A Bill concerning Law of Interest.

(4) A Bill to amend the Land Revenue Code.

These Bills were published with the object of inviting suggestions from different quarters. At the request of the Parsee Panchayat of Bombay, the period for sending suggestions regarding the Bills concerning the social customs and usages of the Parsees has been extended. The Bill regarding the Law of Interest having passed through the Dhara Sabha, has become an Act.

73. The Draft Bill of Local Civil Procedure Code was referred to a Select Committee, appointed during the sessions of the Dhara Sabha in the month of October 1919. It held nearly 105 sittings and its work extended over a period of more than thirteen months. There was no separate establishment created for the Committee and the Nyaya Mantri Office had to bear this extra burden along with its usual work. The Committee has finished its work and the report is published and the draft of the Civil Procedure Code Bill as amended by the Select Committee has been before the Dhara Sabha for consideration. The other two heavy pieces of legislation finished by this office are the Accountancy Code and the Civil Service Regulations. The Accountancy Code has already been submitted to the higher authorities and Service Regulations are being similarly submitted.

Important work done.

74. The Legal Remembrancer made a tour of inspection in the Navsari District extending over five weeks. The District Judge's Court, all the Munsiff Courts, the District Magistrate's Office, two Naib Suba Offices, three Vahivatdar Offices, some Dispensaries, Police Offices and the records of Madhyasth Panchas and other honorary workers were inspected by the Legal Remembrancer. A small meeting of Madhyasth Panchas and other honorary workers was called at Kathor and hints were given to them to improve their methods of work and avoid certain mistakes of a general nature.

Tour of Inspection.

(b) THE INFANT MARRIAGE PREVENTION ACT :—

75. The following tables will show the good results of the Infant Marriage Prevention Act :—

Operation of the Infant Marriage Prevention Act.

(I) Applications for Exemption and Offences.

Year.	Applications for exemption.		Offences against the Act.		Percentage of fines more than Rs. 10.	Remarks.
	No. of applications.	Percentage of rejections.	No. of cases.	Percentage of convictions.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1919-20 .	27	8%	10,351	83%	24%	Two persons were fined more than Rs. 50 and 161 more than Rs. 25.
1920-21 .	6	33%	4,637	83%	22%	

(II) Analysis of percentage of persons granted exemptions according to their castes.

Year.	Brahmins.	Kshatriyas.	Baniyas.	Artisans, etc.	Kolis.	Kunbis.	Dheds and Bhangis.	Others.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1919-20..	28·5	..	4·7	..	..	4·7	..	61·9	
1920-21..	..	..	..	..	25%	25%	..	50%	

(III) Analysis of percentage of persons convicted according to their castes.

Year.	Brahmins.	Kshatriyas.	Baniyas.	Artisans, etc.	Kunbis.	Kolis.	Dheds and Bhangis.	Others.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1919-20 ..	2·6	4·5	1·7	4·8	32·3	24·4	16·3	13·4	
1920-21 ..	2·4	3·2	·9	5·6	32·9	23·7	9·1	22·2	

The figures will show that there has been an abnormal decrease in the number of applications for exemption. There have been six applications but there is not a single one from the higher and orthodox classes like the Brahmins and Baniyas. Analysing the number of offences against the Act, it can be clearly seen that there is a great falling off in number and that infant marriages generally prevail only among the backward classes.

(e) The Khangi Niyam Branch.

76. The Khangi Niyam Branch originally formed a part of the Khangi Department but it has been kept under the supervision of the Legal Remembrancer since the 1st of August 1918. This Branch frames rules of the Khangi Department under the directions of the Legal Remembrancer.

Work done by the Khangi Niyam Branch.

During the year under report this Branch completed three parts of the rules regarding the internal arrangement of the Palace Kitchen and chapters 3 and 4 of Supplement to Aine Raja Mahal, a treatise dealing with the duties of different Departments in connection with the ceremonials at the palace on different occasions. There were three amendments effected in the existing rules of Khangi Departments :-

(1) In the matter of holding inquiries when articles under the supervision of the Khangi Department were broken or destroyed.

(2) As regards changes in the powers delegated to the officers of the Khangi Department.

(3) Concerning the rules for testing the knowledge of persons regarding the working of Karkhanas under the supervision of the Khangi Department

The Chitnis of this Branch had to work in several other Committees.

C. Judicial.

77. Rao Bahadur Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, B.A.,LL.B., continued as Chief Justice and Messrs Damubhai D. Mehta and Sarabhai Valabhai Majmudar worked as puisne Judges; the latter retired from service on the 28th of August when Mr. Dandekar, who was already working as a puisne Judge during Mr. Damu-

Personnel.

bhai's absence, was appointed in his place and continued as such till the end of the year.

78. The administrative work of the Department was done by the Chief Justice.

Administrative work.

79. The number of Courts was as follows :—

Number of Courts.

Varisht Court	1
District Judges' Courts including the City District Judge	5
Assistant Judges' Courts	4
* Subordinate Judges' Courts	25
District Magistrates' Courts	4
Ex-officio Revenue Magistrates (Executive)	86
Ordinary Magistrates' Courts	25
Revenue Magistrates exercising 2nd and 3rd Class Magisterial powers (Judicial)	26
Village Munsifs' Courts	4
Other officers invested with civil powers	5
Courts of Village Panchayats exercising civil and criminal powers	77

80. The work turned out by the Civil Courts in their original jurisdiction during the year is shown in the following table :—

File and disposal of original Civil Cases.

Year.	Suits filed.	Disposed of including the pending cases of the previous year.
1	2	3
1920-21	20,466	20,874
1919-20	20,942	19,621

* One Court, *viz.*, that of Palsana, was abolished in April 1921.

The number of suits pending disposal at the end of the year was 5,453 as against 5,861. Of them 561 ordinary suits were of more than one year's standing as against 708 last year. This decrease in suits of more than one year's standing is due to the greater disposal of old cases in all the Courts.

Classification of suits and percentages.

81. Classifying the suits which are divisible into Ordinary and Small Causes according to subject-matter, their percentages stand as follows :—

Ordinary Suits.	Percentage.	
	1920–1921.	1919–1920.
Relating to money matters	72·5	74·5
Relating to immoveable property	22·3	20·1
Relating to other matters	5·2	5·4
Total ..	100	100
Small Causes Suits.		
Relating to contracts	92·5	95·7
Relating to damages	2·5	1·9
Relating to the recovery of possession or the value of moveable property ..	5	2·4
Total ..	100	100

82. The disposal of suits is shown as below :—

Disposal of Ordinary Suits.

ORDINARY SUITS.

Year.	Cases filed.	Valuation in rupees.	Disposed of including pending cases.	Average duration of contested cases (in days.)	Pending at the end of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1920–21	8,861	43,02,714	9,024	229	3,813
1919–20	10,052	22,69,073	9,150	245	3,976

Duration of non-contested suits.

83. The average duration of non-contested ordinary suits was 79 against 80 days in the previous year.

SMALL CAUSES.

Year.	Cases. filed.	Valuation in rupees.	Disposed of including old pending cases.	Average duration of contested cases (in days.)	Pending at the end of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1920–21	11,605	8,40,275	11,850	59	1,640
1919–20	12,356	7,84,722	10,471	59	1,885

Duration of non-contested Small Causes Suits.

84. The average duration of non-contested Small-Cause suits was 41 days as against 40 in the previous year.

Darkhasts.

85. The File and disposal of Darkhasts was as follows :—

Year.	Filed.	Disposed of including old pending cases.	Pending at the end of the year.	Average duration (in days.)
1	2	3	4	5
1920–21	16,522	16,355	3,633	154
1919–20	16,466	15,793	3,466	163

86. The following table will show the percentages of the modes in which 16,355 Darkhasts were disposed of :—

Percentage of mode of disposal.

Year.	Stayed at the request of parties.	Struck off the file.	Dealt with by Rajinamas, etc.	Actual execution.
1	2	3	4	5
1920–21	21·6	20·2	43·3	14·9
1919–20	22·1	20·7	41·3	15·9

87. The various modes in which satisfaction of Darkhasts was effected in cases wherein the aid of Courts was solicited are as shown below :—

Satisfaction of Darkhasts.

Ways in which satisfaction was obtained.	Percentage of Darkhasts in ordinary Suits.		Percentage of Darkhasts in Small Cause Suits.	
	1920-21.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1919-20.
1	2	3	4	5
Satisfaction obtained by actual payment of money. .	49·9	55·8	89·3	93 7
„ delivery of possession.	22·3	18·6	..	·1
„ sale of immoveable property	21·5	19·3	..	..
„ sale of moveable property	3·9	3·2	7·1	3·6
„ imprisonment of judgment debtors .	·9	·5	2·5	2·1
„ giving periodical instalments	1·5	2·6	1·1	·5
Total ..	100	100	100	100

Civil Appeals.

Civil Appeals.

88. The average duration and disposal of civil appeals was as under :—

Year.	Filed.	Valuation in rupees.	Disposed of including old pending cases.	Pending at the end of the year.	Average duration in days.	
					Contested appeals.	Other appeals.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1920-21 ..	2,871	10,13,098	1,852	1,019	219	112
1919-20 ..	2,369	4,81,082	1,363	1,006	296	110

89. Result of Civil Appeals.

Year.	Percentage of first appeals decided by Varisht Court.			Percentage of second appeals decided by Varisht Court.			Percentage of appeals decided by District Judges.		
	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified.
1920–21 ..	63·2	15·8	21	72·2	11·2	16·6	55·4	22	22·6
1919–20 ..	65·1	14·3	20·6	58·8	7·5	33·7	53·9	20·1	26

VILLAGE MUNSIFFS' COURTS.

Village Munsiffs' Courts.

90. At the beginning of the year there were four village Munsiffs' Courts, *viz.*, at Cumblivada, Petlad, Variav & Padra. The following table will show the work turned out by these Courts :—

Year.	Number of suits filed including arrears.	Number of suits disposed of	Arrears.	Average duration (in days.)
1	2	3	4	5
1920–21	268	244	24	32
1919–20	81	75	6	12

CONCILIATORS.

Conciliators.

91. The system of conciliation was in force in 23 talukas including the Baroda City as against 25 in the preceding year. The number of conciliators during the year was 116 as against 115 in the last year. The state of the file and its disposal was as under :—

Districts.	1920-21.			1919-20.		
	File with arrears.	Disposal.	Arrears.	File with arrears.	Disposal.	Arrears.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Baroda	2,317	2,228	89	3,577	3,340	237
Kadi	546	543	3	1,190	1,157	33
Navsari	222	222	....	487	475	12
Amreli	35	34	1	52	50	2
Total ..	3,120	3,027	93	5,306	5,022	284

Decrease in claims taken before Conciliators.

92. There was some decrease in claims taken before conciliators which may be due to the option given to the parties to take their suits direct to the Courts without the intervention of conciliators through the Raj for three years.

VILLAGE PANCHAYATS.

Village Panchayats.

93. In addition to the Village Munsiffs and Conciliators there was in all 77 village Panchayats empowered to dispose of judicial work during the year as against 110 last year. The following table will show the work turned out by them :—

Year.	File including arrears.	Disposal.	In plaintiff's favour.	In defendant's favour.	Average duration (in days).
1	2	3	4	5	6
1920-21	265	224	210	14	25
1919-20	300	296	273	23	14

Possessory Suits.

94. The file and disposal of Possessory Suits was as under :—

Possessory Suits.

Year.	Suits for disposal.	Suits disposed of.	Pending.	Average duration (in days).
1	2	3	4	5
1920-21 ..	615	493	122	52
1919-20 ..	698	569	129	49

Decrease in the file of Civil Suits, etc.

95. There was a slight decrease in the file of Civil Suits and also in claims taken before conciliators. There is some increase in the file of appeals which may be attributed to the greater number of original suits disposed of.

General decrease in the average duration of civil suits.

96. It was a noteworthy feature that there was a general decrease in the average duration of contested suits, Darkhasts and appeals during the year under report.

CRIMINAL CASES.

File, disposal and average duration of criminal cases.

97. The following table will show the file, disposal and average duration of Criminal Cases :—

Year.	Filed.	Disposed of including old pending cases.	Average duration (in days).	Average duration of summary cases (in days).
1	2	3	4	5
1920-21 .	18,496	17,430	8	4
1919-20 ..	24,077	22,535	8	4

Decrease in the number of criminal cases.

98. The decrease in the total number of criminal cases was due to the decrease in the number of offences under the Infant Marriage Prevention Act.

No. of cases tried by Sessions Judges.

The number of cases tried by the Courts of Sessions Judges was 205 against 146 last year.

Number of accused tried and number of witnesses examined.

99. The number of accused persons whose cases were disposed of was 38,770 as against 49,475 in the previous year, showing an average of two accused persons to each case. The total number of witnesses examined in the year was 21,252 against 20,525 in the previous year.

Percentage of offences.

100. Percentage of different kinds of offences.

Year.	Against property	Against person.	Against public justice.	Against tranquility.	Against marriage.	Fabricating false documents.	Against coinage.	Re: Public Service.	Other offences.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1920–21 ..	22·2	27·5	·3	2·4	2·3	·2	..	·9	44·2
1919–20 ..	18·5	17·4	·2	3·5	1·8	·1	..	·7	57·8

Nearly 50 per cent. of the offences were against person and property during the year under report, while in the preceding year they were 36 per cent.

Serious offences.

101. The more serious offences during the year will be seen from the following table :—

Year.	Murder.	Culpable homicide.	Grievous hurt.	Rape.	Dacoity.	Robbery.	House breaking	Forgery.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1920–21	46	43	272	17	46	158	204	11
1919–20	43	45	317	9	37	151	217	14

102. There was an increase in the serious offences during the year both against person and property probably because of the number of dacoities at times accompanied by murder or grievous hurti committed by batches of outlaws in the Baroda and Amrel, Districts on account of high prices both in fodder and food continuing throughout the year.

Increase in serious offences.

Percentage of conviction.

103. Percentage of convictions.

Year.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.
1	2	3
1920-21	29	71
1919-20	40·7	59·3

104. The following statement will show the nature of punishments meted out :--

Punishments.

Year.	Capital sentence.	Fines only.	Imprisonment with or without fine.	Imprisonment with whipping	Order to furnish security.	Whipping only.	Solitary confinement.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1920-21 ..	1	9,999	1,040	....	107	3	....
1919-20 ..	4	18,542	951	....	71	5	3

Criminal Appeals.

105. The disposal of Criminal appeals was as under :—

Year.	File including old pending cases.	Disposed of	Percentage of cases.		
			Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed or remanded for retrial.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1920-21	577	562	60	11	29
1919-20	547	500	63	11	26

INAMDAR'S WORK.

Inamdar's work.

106. The number of Inamdars invested with criminal powers was 11 during the year as against 9 last year. Of these 3 Inamdars, *viz.*, the Inamdars of Ena. Deva Talpad and Sultanpura only did any work. They had between them 3 cases involving 7 accused; all of them have been disposed of. Out of the 7 persons involved, 1 was convicted and fined and 6 were acquitted. Last year 4 Inamdars, *viz.*, the Inamdars of Ena, Kani, Deva Talpad and Miyagam tried and disposed of 12 cases involving 17 persons.

PLEADERS AND MUKHTYARS.

Pleaders and Mukhtyars.

107. The number of Pleaders and Mukhtyars in the several Courts of this State was 424 against 420 last year. 5 Sanads were granted during the year for a period of two years only while 11 new Pleaders were permanently enrolled for the first time during

the year. 11 Pleaders died during the year and the name of one was struck off the register. Of the total number of Pleaders 5 were Barristers-at-Law, 142 LL.Bs., 4 High Court Pleaders, 31 District Pleaders and the remaining 242 had either passed the local Pleader's or Mukhtyar's Examination.

Income and Expenditure.

108. The total receipts of Civil and Criminal Courts from stamps, court-fees, fines and other items and the expenditure during the last two years were as under :-

Income & Expenditure.

Year.	Income.	Expenditure.
	2	3
	Rs.	Rs.
1920-21	5,52,468	5,06,791
1919-20	5,74,984	4,93,743

109. The decrease in the income is largely due to less fines realised in Infant Marriage Cases which showed a marked decrease on account of the year under report being Sinhast during which Hindus do not celebrate marriages.

Decrease in income.

Inspection.

110. The Chief Justice inspected the Courts at Patan, Mehsana and all the Courts in the City of Baroda and paid flying visits to the Courts at Kalol, Sidhpur, Palsana, Vyara, Karjan and Amreli. The Nyaya Mantri inspected the Courts at Navsari, Kathore and Vyara and the Mukhya Kamdar Mr. G. B. Tavde inspected all the subordinate Courts in the Kadi District.

Inspection.

Reforms.

111. During the period under report 42 civil and 20 criminal circulars were issued. Many of these were meant for the guidance of the subordinate Courts in Departmental work and for the removal of some irregularities and defects noticed during inspection. The chief reforms were :—

Chief reforms.

(1) An arrangement has been arrived at with the Residency to obtain the original of a telegram when required for evidence in criminal cases, from the Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta, by issuing a commission to the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, Calcutta.

(2) As there was not sufficient work for the newly created Munsiff Court at Palsana, it was abolished and all the civil work and first class criminal work of that taluka was ordered to be done by the Navsari Munsiff as before, while second class criminal work was given to the Palsana Vahivatdar (Mahal Foujdari Nyayadhishi).

(3) The powers of a village Munsiff to decide cases in a Bench have been raised from Rs. 60 to Rs. 100.

(4) It has been ordered that divorce cases should be filed in the civil Courts and be treated as regular civil suits.

(5) In order to equip the judiciary with efficient men the grades of the Munsiffs and Judges have been

revised and the following new grades have been fixed :—

	First Grade.	Second Grade.
Munsiffs	260-300	150-250
Assistant Judges .	500-600	300 500
District Judges ..	625-900	

(6) The practice of hearing civil appeals concerning immoveable property upto Rs. 500 by a single Judge of the Varisht Court was discontinued and one of hearing such appeals by a Bench was resumed.

(7) Benches of magistrates of the Baroda City Municipality have been empowered to hear cases under Sections 252 and 372 to 378 of the local Penal Code.

(8) Formerly Sardars could not get the benefit of two appellate Courts as their appeals lay only to the Varisht Court. It has therefore been settled that their appeals should be heard by the District Judges like other appeals.

Extradition Branch.

Extradition work.

112. During the year His Highness' Government made Extradition Demands in 131 cases as against 140 cases of the last year and received similar Demands in 125 cases from the British Districts and Indian States as against 101 cases of the last year.

Number of demands by and on Baroda.

113. The following table will show the comparative Statement of Demands both by Baroda and on Baroda.

Demands by Baroda.

Number of Demands made.			Number of Demands withdrawn.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
British District ..	86	232	1	1
Native States.	45	132	3	13
Total ..	131	364	4	14

Demands of Baroda.

Number of Demands made.			Number of Demands withdrawn.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
British Districts ..	76	145	7	14
Indian States	49	112	2	4
Total	125	257	9	18

Surrenders by and to Baroda.

114. During the year under report 279 persons were surrendered to Baroda in 104 cases; while Baroda surrendered 195 persons in 100 cases as shown below:—

Surrenders to Baroda.

	Number of surrenders on demands made during the current year.		Number of surrenders on demands made during the previous year.		Total. number of surrenders during the year.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
British Districts ..	72	196	17	28	89	224
Indian States ..	32	83	2	6	34	89
Total ..	104	279	19	34	123	313

Surrenders by Baroda.

	Number of surrenders made during the current year.		Number of surrenders made during the previous year.		Total number of surrenders during the year.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
British Districts ..	62	122	6	7	68	129
Indian States ..	38	73	5	5	43	78
Total ..	100	195	11	12	111	207

(1) Out of 313 persons in 123 cases surrendered to Baroda during the year and 82 persons in 23 cases that remained to be tried at the end of the last year 65 persons were discharged in 38 cases, 581

persons acquitted in 35 cases, 71 persons sentenced in 35 cases, 8 persons dealt with otherwise in 3 cases and 93 persons remained to be tried in 35 cases.

(2) During the year a certificate for trial in British India was issued in one case against 5 persons charged with an extraditable offence and two deserters were handed over to the British Military authority in 2 cases during the year.

PRESERVATION OF PEACE AND ORDER.

115. The Sar Suba, Mr. G. R. Nimbalkar, B.A., remained in charge of the Bandobasti Branch for the preservation of peace and order throughout the year.

Control.

116. The tendency towards violent crime which was noticed in the preceding year continued unabated, and it was found necessary to provide additional Police and Military Force in parts of Baroda, Kadi and Amreli Districts. Steps were also taken to ensure more efficient co-operation between the Bandobasti Magistrates and the Police in matters affecting the investigation of crime, and the maintenance of peace and order.

Nature of work done.

Altogether 16 important references and other matters relating to the Bandobasti work were received and disposed of.

The number of applications received was 46 of which 11 remained pending at the end of the year.

As regards the security cases, there were no appeals filed nor any revisional applications, but the Sar Suba, of his own motion, examined the records of 5 cases modifying the decisions of the Lower Courts as the amount of securities taken by them was deemed to be insufficient.

117. The period of the office created specially for the Bandobasti work which was due to have expired at the end of June 1920, was further extended by 3 years.

Period of the office.

D. Police.

118. Mr. R. J. Hirst was in charge of the Department from the beginning of the year till October 7th on which date he relinquished charge on account of his reversion to British service. Mr. Baburao Raoji Chawan acted as Commissioner of Police from 8th October 1920 to 31st May 1921. Major W.H. Hodgson assumed charge of the office on the 1st of June and continued as Commissioner of Police till the end of the year.

Personnel.

119. The sanctioned strength of the force, excluding non-effectives, but including the Criminal Investigation Department and the Finger Print Bureau, was 1,024 officers and 3,984 men as against 1,028 and 3,981 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 4 in officers and an increase of 3 in men. The former is due to the orders of Government to appoint Accountants from clerical establishment at the District Police Headquarters instead of Fad Fouzdars from the force as hitherto.

Sanctioned strength.

The increase of 3 men is due to a correction of error in calculation in Baroda District which showed its sanctioned strength of Sepoys to be 1,367 hitherto instead of 1,370.

The number of places ordered to be kept vacant remained the same as that in the previous year, *viz.*, 395. This number consists of 3 places of officers and 392 places of men ; or 30 places of mounted and 365 places of foot police.

The total sanctioned force consisted of 203 mounted and 4,805 foot police at the end of the year.

The strength of the Criminal Investigation Department remained the same, *viz.*. 10 officers and 10 men, and that of the Finger Print Bureau was 4 officers only.

120. The Railway Police establishment in Baroda, Kadi and Navsari remained unchanged. The Water Police establishment also underwent no change during the year under report. Government passed orders to replace the country boats, used by the Department for Inspection work, by a steam launch and for a certain reduction in the establishment, but these could not be brought into effect during the year as the launch could not be sent to Dwarka before the monsoon set in.

Railway and Water Police.

121. The distribution of the sanctioned strength, excluding the non-effectives, the Criminal Investigation Department, the Finger Print Bureau and Dakhalbaj places, is shown in the following statement :—

Distribution of the sanctioned strength.

District	Sanctioned strength.	Jail and Treasury Guards.	Palace, office and other guards.	Tainat.	Writer orderlies and headquarter duties.	Reserve.	Engaged in the prevention and detection of crime.	Vacancies.
Baroda ..	1,784	92	302	98	114	3	955	220
Kadi ..	1,569	129	73	82	56	248	938	43
Navsari ..	677	86	24	45	33	64	312	113
Amreli ..	484	4	16	39	53	70	252	50
Okhamandal ..	75	..	4	4	2	..	54	11
Total ..	4,589	311	419	268	258	385	2,511	437

The above will show that the number of vacancies decreased from 721 to 437. They numbered 220 in Baroda, 43 in Kadi, 113 in Navsari, 61 in Amreli (50 in Amreli and 11 in Okhamandal), as against 160, 289, 192 and 80, respectively, last year.

Everywhere, except Baroda there is a satisfactory decrease in the number of vacancies. As for Baroda, though it shows an increase even over the number in the previous year, it is due to the services of a big number of Makranis who were brought as recruits having been dispensed with, at the end of the year.

The decrease may partly be ascribed to the pay of the lower ranks having been increased and partly to sustained efforts to obtain recruits.

122. Caste and Creed. The distribution of the actual force by religion was as follows :-

Caste.	1920-21.	1919-20.
Hindus	2,182	2,037
Mahomedans	1,961	1,821
Other religions.	9	11
Total ..	4,152	3,869

123. Education. The percentage of men able to read and write was 74·30 as against 68·9 in the preceding year.

124. Training. The headquarters schools carried out their usual programme of instruction.

The following number of men passed the several Departmental Examinations held in October and November 1920 and May 1921 :—

Sar Fouzdar's Examination	..	..	1
Fouzdar's Examination ..	..	..	5
Naib Fouzdar's Examination	..	..	10

The new session of the Naib Fouzdar's Training class at the Baroda Fad began its course in August 1920. The Fouzdar's Training Class held its final examination in January 1921, at the end of the term of a year and a half, in which all the 10 students that appeared were successful.

With regard to these classes at the Baroda Fad, it was thought unnecessary to retain them both separately owing to the vacancies in the grade of Fouzdars being not in proportion to the number of successful candidates turned out at the end of every session which gave cause for dissatisfaction among them. Orders of Government were therefore obtained to abolish the Naib Fouzdar's class and to retain only one called the Police Training Class. Accordingly the Naib Fouzdar's Class which began in August 1920 was changed into the Police Training Class which will finish its course by the end of January 1922. There were 16 students in this class at the close of the year under report. Orders of Government have since been passed to close this Police Training Class at the end of January 1922.

Drill, discipline and physical training.

125. Drill, discipline and physical training were as usual attended to at the District and Taluka Headquarters.

The class for Drill Inspectors under the Military Lance Naik continued at the Baroda Fad and did fairly well.

At Mehsana also a Military Havaldar was engaged in order to instruct the headquarters Police in drill. He was sent back however during the year under report and the work is now done by a Naib Fouzdar who has been trained in drill.

Athletic sports were held in all the Districts except Amreli and prizes awarded.

Punishments.

126. The number of punishments awarded to officers and men during the year under report was 1,919 (132 judicial and 1,787 departmental) as against 2,157 (189 judicial and 1,968 departmental) in the preceding year.

The percentage of punishments to the actual force was 46·22 as against 55·7.

Rewards.

127. 72 officers and men received money rewards as against 118 in the preceding year and 10 received special promotion for good work as against 2 in the previous year.

Health.

128. The force enjoyed fairly good health throughout the year, except in the Navsari District, where sickness prevailed during the malarial season.

Police Buildings.

129. No new building is reported to have been started in any of the Districts.

Of the Mehsana headquarters buildings, stables, Swar's Lines and 3 blocks for constables were completed and taken possession of by the department. The quarters for the Assistant Police Naib Subas and some of the lines awaited completion.

In Navsari, the Police Naib Suba's bungalow and the quarters for the Fouzdar at Gandevi were completed and taken in possession during the year. The Police lines at Mangrol have also been completed.

Expenditure

130. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 9,06,845-6-2 as against Rs, 6.89.864-9-7 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 2,16,980-12-7.

The following table shows the details :—

No.	Heads of charges.	Budget allotments for the year 1920-21.	Expenditure in the year 1920-21.	Expenditure in the year 1919-20.	Difference.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Pay and allowances	8,84,004 4 2	8,02,971 9 4	5,88,778 1 3	+ 2,14,193 8 1
2	Arms and accoutrements	43,103 0 0	40,479 8 0	43,293 8 9	— 2,814 0 9
3	Contingencies	63,398 12 4	59,354 12 8	53,727 11 3	— 5,627 1 5
4	Dead-stock	2,675 0 0	1,735 5 4	1,585 8 6	+ 149 12 10
5	Temporary	3,874 0 0	2,304 2 10	2,479 11 10	— 175 9 0
	Total ..	9,97,055 0 6	9,06,845 6 2	6,89,864 9 7	+ 2,16,980 12 7

The abnormal increase in expenditure will be found only under the head of pay and allowances, it being mostly due to the increases sanctioned by Government in the pay and allowances since 1921, and also to some reduction in the number of vacancies existing in the department.

The decrease under item No. 2 is due especially to the cost of ammunition received from the Kirkee arsenal for the State Police not having been paid during the year under report.

The increase under item No. 3 is mainly due to the larger number of dacoities, the investigation into which entailed extra expenditure in miscellaneous matters. It is also due to the special arrangements which had to be made in connection with the passing and repassing of Viceregal trains and that of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught through the State limits on the B. B. & C. I. Railway line.

The increase under No. 4 does not call for any special remarks. The decrease under the last item was due to less expenditure over the Training Classes at the Baroda Fad during the year under report.

The average cost per man of population (according to the Census returns for 1921) comes to Re. 0-6-9 as against Re. 0-5-6 (which was calculated according to the Census returns for 1911).

The average cost per head of the total sanctioned force (5,008) was Rs. 181-1-3 as against Rs. 137-11-0 in the preceding year.

Crimes reported to the Police.

131. The total number of cognizable offences reported to the Police was 3,317 against 3,482, excluding cases taken up from the dormant file.

132. The following statement shows the fluctuations in reported crimes, district by district, for the last five years, excluding cases taken up from the dorment file :—

Fluctuation in crimes reported to the Police.

Year.	Baroda.	Kadi.	Navsari.	Amreli.	Okha-man-dal.	Total.
1916-17..	2,183	964	236	434	..	3,817
1917-18	1,890	1,196	371	372	..	3,829
1918-19..	2,144	1,289	423	426	..	4,282
1919-20..	1,796	958	430	298	..	3,482
1920-21..	1,476	1,175	420	193	53	3,317

There has been a very significant decrease in Baroda during the year under report, but it has been counterbalanced by an appreciable increase in serious crimes like dacoities.

The increase in Kadi is obviously due to greater activity of the criminal classes in that District.

The decrease in Amreli is satisfactory.

133. The following comparative statement gives particulars of reported crimes under all classes, district by district, for the last two years.

Particulars of reported crimes.

No.	OFFENCES.	BARODA.				KADI.				NAVSARI.				AMRELI.				OKHAMANDAL				TOTAL.			
		Police		Magistrate		Police.		Magistrate		Police		Magistrate.		Police		Magistrate		Police.		Magistrate		Police		Magistrate.	
		1920-21.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1919-20	1920-21.	1919-20.	1920-21	1919-20	1920-21.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1919-20	1920-21	1919-20.	1920-21.	1919-20	1920-21.	1919-20	1920-21	1919-20.	1920-21	1919-20.	1920-21.	1919-20
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	Class I—Against person.																								
1	Murder	33	29	..	..	18	17	..	..	4	3	..	..	2	3	.	.	2		.		59	52	..	..
2	Attempt at murder ..	6	5	..	..	1	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	2		..	1		.		11	9	..	..
3	Culpable Homicide ..	7	8	..	..	9	6	..	..	6	5	..	..	2	1	..		2		..		26	20	..	..
4	Grievous hurt	44	38	9	6	64	51	13	13	34	32	3	3	7	8	1	4	2		1		151	129	27	26
5	Rape	7	4	.	..	4	3	..	1	3	1	..	.	2	..	1	..	.		..		16	8	1	1
6	Kidnapping and abduction	14	14	4	1	7	9	4	4	..	1	1		2	1	.	1	..		..		23	25	9	6
7	Drugging	3	..	..	..	2	1	.	..	.		..	.	..	..	..	..	.		.		5	1	..	..
8	Causing death or grievous hurt by rash act	1	..	..	..	7	1	.	..	1	..	.	..	.	1	.	..	..		..		9	2	..	..
9	Miscellaneous .. .	107	104	28	36	73	74	43	52	40	28	9	13	14	21	7	12	5		.		239	227	87	113
	Total ..	222	202	41	43	185	164	60	70	90	70	13	16	30	37	9	17	12	Amreli in Column 16	1	Amreli in Column 18	539	473	124	146
	Class II—Against property.																								
10	Dacoity	41—2 D.F.	39	..	..	12	5	3	..	1	2	..	2	5	..	..	..	..		.		59+2 D.F.	46	3	2
11	Robbery	39	35	4	2	38	19	7	4	5	4	.	1	4	7	1	..	1		..		87	65	12	7
12	Theft with house-breaking.	353+12D.F.	430	2	6	210—2 D.F.	201	4	.	69+2 D.F.	79	..	..	47	51—1 D.F.		..	7		..		686—16 D.F.	761—1 D.F.	6	6

13	Theft .. Cattle ..	30	20	..	3	54	36	1	..	[illegible]	6	..	..	6	12	[illegible]	..	..		..					
	Theft .. Other ..	323+2 D.F.	411	30	29	252	233	51	30	129	156	4	5	46	104	10	8	28	Included in the figures for	..	Included in the figures for	778+2 D.F.	907	95	72
14	Associating with a gang of criminals	2	..	..	..	.	.		.	.	.	.	..	..	..	..	..			..		2	.	..	..
15	Receiving stolen property	8	6	..	..	.	3	.		3	5		.	2		1	.	..		..		13	14	1	..
16	Criminal breach of trust	32	39	9	12	22	23	12	14	11	9	2	7	6	18	8	7	1		1		72	89	32	40
17	Cheating	21	30	17	14	19	25	14	21	14	3	3	1	3	2	3	8	1		1		58	60	38	44
18	House-lurking or trespass	60	95	14	5	31	23	5	4	15	17	1	3	3	13	1	1	.		2		109	148	23	13
19	Miscellaneous	118	184	20	37	216	137	523	1,306	41	37	32	39	20	19	26	27	1		3		396	377	604	1,409
	Total .	1027+16 D.F.	1,292	96	108	854 -2 D.F.	705	620	1,379	295 -2 D.F.	318	42	58	142	226 1 D.F.	52	51	39		7		2,357 20 D.F.	2,541 -1 D.F.	817	1,596
	Class III—Miscellaneous.																								
20	Public tranquility ..	11	5	5	4	16	18	4	3	2	7	1	1	1	1	[illegible]	1	.		.		30	31	13	9
21	Harbouring offenders ..	1	1	.	..	1	.		..	.	.	.	..	..			.	..		..		2	1	..	..
22	Pretending to be a Government servant ..	.	..	..	..	..	1	1	.	1	.	..	..	.	.	.	.	..		.		1	1	1	.
23	Offences against coinage.	2	.	.	..	..	..	.	.	1	.	.	..	.	..	..		..		..		3	..	..	.
24	Offences against currency notes, etc. .	..	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	..	..	..			..	.	.		..		1	..	..	.
25	Offences against justice .	19	20	.	..	4	4	.	.	1	16	.	..	4	6	.	..	..		..		28	46	..	..
26	Offences against marriage	25	16	14	24	27	19	13	22	..	.	..	.	3	5	8	11	2		2		57	40	37	57
27	Other offences not specified above . .	169	260	68	3	87	47	3	8	30	19	34	21	13	23	.	1	..		..		299	349	105	3[illegible]
		227	302	87	31	136	89	21	33	35	42	35	22	21	35	11	13	2		2		421	468	156	9[illegible]
	Grand Total ..	1,476 -16 D.F	1,796	224	182	1,175 -2 D.F	958	701	1,482	420 -2 D.F	430	90	96	193	298 +1 D.F.	72	81	53		10		3,317 +20 D.F.	3,482 +1 D.F.	1,097	1,841

Class I. —Offences against person.

There is an increase of 66 under this class, the percentage of crime to the total number of crimes being 16·15 as against 12·32 in the preceding year. The increase is shared by all the Districts. It is 20 in Baroda, 21 in Kadi, 20 in Navsari and 5 in Amreli.

Class II.—Offences against property.

Under this class there has been a decrease of 165 on the whole, the percentage to the total number of crimes being 71·23 as against 66·14 in the preceding year. Taking districts separately, Baroda shows a decrease of 249, Kadi an increase of 151, Navsari a decrease of 21 and Amreli a decrease of 46.

Class III.—Miscellaneous offences.

There has been a decrease of 47 under this class the percentage being 12·62 as against 12·17 in the preceding year. Baroda shows a decrease of 75, Kadi an increase of 47, Navsari a decrease of 7 and Amreli a decrease of 12.

Proportion of crime to Police.

134. The proportion of reported cognizable crime to the Police employed in the prevention and detection of crime was 1·33 cases to one policeman as against 1·47 cases to one policeman in the previous year.

Arrears.

135. Besides the 3,317 cases reported to the Police during the year under report, 20 cases were taken up afresh from the dormant file. This makes a total of 3,337 cases as against 3,483 in the preceding year. 778 cases were pending with the Police at the commencement of the year. Thus the total number of cases

for disposal during the year under report was 4,115 as against 4,312 in the previous year.

Disposal of cases.

136. Of the 4,115 cases for disposal, 1 against 4 was time-barred; 482 against 622 were false cases; 918 or 22·31 per cent. as against 1,120 or 25·74 per cent. were placed on the dormant file; 87 or 2·11 per cent. against 100 or 2·32 per cent. were either compounded or withdrawn before trial; 997 or 24·23 per cent. against 778 or 18·04 per cent. remained on inquiry by the Police at the close of the year; 110 or 2·67 per cent. against 166 or 3·85 per cent. were not detected or apprehended, and the remaining 1,520 or 36·94 per cent. against 1,522 or 35·29 per cent. were committed for trial during the year under report.

Disposal of cases after commitment.

137. Besides the 1,520 cases committed for trial to the Magistrates, they had 196 cases pending with them from the list of the previous year. The total number of cases with Magistrates for disposal during the year was therefore 1,716 as against 1,767 in the preceding year.

Of these, 152 against the same number in the previous year were either compounded or withdrawn in Courts, 912 against 986 ended in conviction, 402 against 433 ended in discharge or acquittal and 250 against 196 remained pending with the Magistrates at the close of the year.

The percentage of cases convicted to cases tried (total cases with the Magistrates, minus those that remained pending at the close of the year) was 62·21 as against 62·76 in the preceding year.

Taking Districts separately, the percentages of cases convicted were as follows :—

District.	1920-21.	1919-20.
Baroda	67·85	67·94
Kadi	53·35	47·11
Navsari	60·93	59·14
Amreli	69·07	64·76
Okhamandal	60	....

Percentages of conviction in important crimes.

138. Taking important offences separately it would appear that out of 44 true cases of murder and culpable homicide 33 were tried and 11 ended in conviction, the percentage of conviction to cases tried being 33·33 as against 68·18 in the preceding year.

Out of 43 true cases of dacoity 17 were tried and 5 ended in conviction, the percentage being 29·41 against 31·81 in the previous year.

Out of 61 true cases of robbery 34 were tried, and 20 ended in conviction, the percentage of conviction being 58·82 against 80·00 in the previous year.

Out of 605 true cases of burglary, 154 were tried and 116 ended in conviction, the percentage of conviction being 75·32 against 69·02 last year.

Property stolen and recovered.

139. In 1,459 cases, out of the 4,115 dealt with by the Police during the year, property was stolen, and in 680 cases it was recovered. The alleged value of property stolen was Rs. 2,64,693–12–11, the percentage of recovery being 16·9 as against 21·52 in the preceding year.

The percentage of cases in which property was recovered was 46·61 as against 44·97 in the previous year.

140. The number of persons arrested in all the cases dealt with during the year under report was 3,952 as against 3,640 in the previous year. Of these, 346 were disposed of before trial (77 were released by the Police, 257 were released by Magistrates, 2 escaped and 10 died before trial), leaving a balance of 3,606, of whom 2,783 were tried (1,308 were convicted and 1,475 were either acquitted or discharged) 10 died and 2 escaped during trial.

Number of persons arrested and their disposal.

At the end of the year, 203 persons remained pending inquiry with the Police and 608 pending trial with Magistrates.

The percentage of persons convicted to persons tried was 47 against 52·25 in the preceding year.

141. Magistrates' direct cases decreased from 1,841 to 1,097 during the year under report. Of these, 1,056 were declared to be true. The district figures and the percentages of conviction were as follows:—

Magistrates' direct cases.

District.	1920-21.			1919-20.		
	Number of cases declared to be true.	Ending in conviction.	Percentage of conviction.	Number of cases declared to be true.	Ending in conviction.	Percentage of conviction.
Baroda	201	82	40·79	136	16	11·76
Kadi	701	19	2·71	1,482	45	3·04
Navsari	85	37	43·53	81	19	23·45
Amreli	61	9	14·75	77	6	7·79
Okhamandal ..	8	1	12·5	..	..	..

142. As usual, Bhils, Kolis and Vaghris formed the majority of criminals.

Caste of criminals.

143. Mr. Narayansing Kaliyansing Thakore held charge of the Criminal Investigation Department from 1st August to 23rd September 1920, on which date he relinquished it owing to his reversion to British service. For the period from 24th September 1920 to 12th November 1920 Sar Fouzdar Mr. Anandrao Sakharam Vaidya acted as Chief Detective Officer, and Mr. Shanker Bhagvant Dighe assumed charge from 13th November 1920 on his appointment to that post.

Criminal Investigation Department.

The sanctioned strength of the Criminal Investigation Department remained the same during the year under report, *viz.*, 10 officers and 10 men.

The total expenditure of the C. I. D. during the year under report amounted to Rs. 18,454-0-7.

The C. I. D. had obtained permission to prosecute 3 persons for giving false evidence; out of these, 1 was convicted and prosecution against 2 was withdrawn.

The following 6 cases were independently dealt with by the C. I. D. during the year under report:—(1) cheating by a bogus telegram, which ended in conviction; (2) a case of passing counterfeit coins, pending in Court at the close of the year; (3) two persons were prosecuted and fined for unauthorizedly giving publicity in State limits to two foreign lotteries not sanctioned by the Baroda Government; (4) a complaint of an offence of forgery, etc., was made over to the C.I.D. and it was brought to a successful close by procuring convincing evidence;

(5) one of the accused in this case, Maganlal Sakhidas, absconded from the Court and in the course of further inquiries which were continued another offence of criminal breach of trust and forgery against him was brought to light ; this latter case had to be postponed pending the arrest of the accused ; (6) a dangerous armed gang of Sindhis was found to have been committing dacoities in the State limits as well as in many other tracts of the Bombay Presidency, including the City of Bombay since 1918. The Bombay and Poona C. I. D. Police were entrusted with the work of bringing this gang to book. The State C. I. D. was also called to help and the services of our informants, etc., were made available to them ; and as a result of the joint work of all the C. I. Ds. a gang case was prepared on behalf of all and was agreed on all sides to be tried in Bombay. It was on trial at the close of the year. As a result of the work done by the C. I. D. in co-operation with the local Police in connection with the case against this gang, 14 dacoities, committed in the State, were traced.

As regards preventive measures, 1 case, against 2 persons of Mangrol, for bad livelihood ended in conviction. 2 other cases, 1 of Padra and 1 of Baroda were successfully carried out.

In 4 cases the local Police were helped. 2 of these were cases of murder and 2 of burglary, the latter two remained pending at the close of the year. An accused in a case of criminal breach of trust was arrested by the C. I. D. and handed over to the local Police. Of the 2 arson cases, at Bahadarpur and Huzaratpaga in Baroda, respectively, mentioned in the last year's report, the former remained under trial at the close of the year and the latter could not be traced.

Besides the help given to the foreign Police in the Sindhi gang case, the department helped them in 5 other cases of cheating, and did other work of a miscellaneous and political nature, as usual.

144. The finger Print Bureau remained under the control
The Finger Print Bureau. of the Chief Detective Officer.

The strength of the Bureau consisted of one Chief Operator of the rank of 1st Grade Naib Fouzdar and three other operators, one of these being a second grade and 2 third grade Naib Fouzdars.

The total number of slips on record at the beginning of the year was 21,139 and during the year under report 807 slips were received for record, thus making the total 21,946 at the end of the year. Of these 807 new slips, 633 slips were received from the local officers and 174 from foreign officials as against 895 and 232 respectively in the preceding year. 44 slips were removed from record owing to deaths among convicts and ex-convicts, thus leaving a balance of 21,902 on the record.

The number of slips sent to the foreign Bureau for record was 208 as against 145 in the preceding year.

1,874 slips were received for trace during the year as against 1,574 in the preceding year. Of these, 1,214 slips were received from local officers and 660 from foreign officials as against 1705, and 499 respectively in the preceding year.

Of the total number of slips received for trace, 294 were traced as against 211 in the preceding year, giving a percentage of 15·69 as against 13·41.

The Bureau sent 1,523 slips for trace to other Bureau as against 1,218 in the preceding year.

The Bureau drew attention of the local officers concerned to inadequate sentences passed in 3 cases. The number of reconvictions reported during the year was 158.

In 13 cases officers from the Bureau were summoned for expert opinion. In one case written opinion was given.

In two cases the attention of the local officers was specially drawn, by fine or warning, for improvement in the routine work in connection with finger impressions, through their respective heads.

The very sad incident of an assault made on the Baroda City Assistant Police Naib Suba Mr. Shapurji Bejanjee Lakdawala by a desperate criminal on the occasion of the Moharum procession on the evening of 24th September 1920 requires a special note. As a result of the injuries received at the hands of the assailant Mr. Shapurji lost his right hand for life.

His Highness the Maharaja Saheb appreciated Mr. Shapurji's unsparing services and graciously ordered that he should be provided with an artificial hand at Government expenses.

145. The Motor Vehicles Act was made applicable to Pattan City in Kadi District and to this State portion of the road between

Improvements made.

Unai and Bansda and the roads from Billimora to Gandevi and Kathor to Sayan in the Navsari District.

A horse allowance of Rs. 15 per month was sanctioned for all Fouzdars who are required by rules to maintain a horse.

Offences under section 433 of the Local Penal Code were ordered by the Council to be non-cognizable.

A substantial increase in the pay of several ranks of the Police force was sanctioned by Government during the year under report, by which the pay of the last grade of constables throughout the State, exclusive of local allowances, was raised to Rs. 15 per month.

The pay of the clerical establishment of the Police Department also underwent a revision.

E. Prisons.

Personnel.

146. Mr. R. J. Hirst, the Commissioner of Police, was in charge of the department from 1st August 1921 to 7th October 1921 on which date he reverted to British Service. Mr. B. R. Chawan acted as Inspector General of Prisons from 8th October 1920 to 30th May 1921. Major W. H. Hodgson assumed charge of the office on 1st June 1921 on his appointment to the post and continued to hold it till the end of the year.

Number of jails and lock-ups.

147. The number of jails and lock-ups continued to be the same as in the previous year, namely, 1 Central Jail, 4 District Jails and 40 lock-ups.

148. The total number of admissions in all the jails and lock-ups was 4,266 (4,052 males and 214 females) as against 4,128 (3,888 males and 240 females) in the preceding year. The increase in the number of total admissions is due to several crimes involving a greater number of accused persons in each, having occurred during the year under report, although the total number of crimes has decreased.

Total number of admissions.

149. The total daily average number of prisoners in all the jails and lock-ups was 834 (805 males and 29 females) as against 774 (741 males and 33 females) in the previous year.

Total daily average.

150. Of the total admissions of convicts in all jails and lock-ups, those who were actually sentenced during the year under report numbered 1,003 as against 1,030 in the previous year. Of these, 88·2 per cent. as against 90·6 per cent. were Hindus, 10·8 per cent. as against 8·2 per cent. were Mahomedans and 1·0 per cent. as against 1·2 per cent. were of other religions.

Religion.

151. As usual, the ages between 15 and 40 contributed the largest number of convicts, *viz.*, 823 as against 875 in the preceding year.

Age.

152. 19·6 per cent. as against 18·3 per cent. of the total number of convicts were literate.

Education.

153. Labourers, cultivators and private servants formed as usual the largest portion of the jail population.

Occupation.

154. The offences with which the majority of convicts was charged were as usual theft, burglary and hurt.

Offences.

155. Most of the sentences were, as usual, for 6 months and under.

Sentences.

156. The total expenditure during the year, excluding that of Police guards for lock-ups, amounted to Rs. 1,84,522-4-1 as against Rs. 1,43,128-0-3 in the preceding year. The increase in the expenditure is due to a larger daily average number of jail population and to the expenditure of Rs. 38,238 on the Warders' Lines built during the year in the Central Jail.

Expenditure.

The average cost per prisoner was Rs. 221-4-0 as against Rs. 185-10-3 in the preceding year.

157. The total earnings of all the jails and lock-ups were Rs. 26,922-7-9 as against Rs. 22,880-0-4 in the preceding year.

Earnings.

158. The Thana system of sending select prisoners to the model farm and allowing them freedom was continued, and it worked satisfactorily.

Thana System.

159. During the year under report orders were passed to deport one convict from the Central Jail to the Andamans; but while arrangements were being made for his deportation, the Government of India intimated to the State authorities their decision to

Deportation.

abolish the Penal Settlement in the Andamans and consequently to repatriate all convicts who were undergoing their sentences there. The question of the State prisoner to be deported to the Andamans had therefore to be dropped. This has launched the Government into serious consideration about the question of

(1) the abolition of the punishment of transportation for life from the Penal Law and substitution of another punishment, if necessary ; and

(2) provision of separate accommodation for convicts eligible under the existing Law for the punishment of transportation, so as not to allow them to mix with other convicts in the Jail.

There are at present altogether 10 convicts of the Baroda State at the Andamans that will have to be repatriated to Baroda.

F. Registration.

Personnel.

160. Mr. G. R. Nimbalker, B.A., was in charge of the Department during the whole year: and Mr. S. K. Nayampalli, B.A., LL.B., worked as his Personal Assistant and also inspected the Sub-Registrars' Offices. The Personal Naib Subas of Baroda and Kadi districts worked as ex-officio Registrars for their respective districts, except in the case of Okhamandal under Amreli, where the Commissioner of Okhamandal was empowered with the powers of Registrar so far as his jurisdiction was concerned.

Number of offices.

161. There was no change in the number of Sub-Registry offices which continued to be 43.

162. The following statement gives the number of documents received for registration, their aggregate value and the gross receipts and expenditure of the Department, for two years :—

Number of documents registered, receipts and expenditure.

Year.	Number of documents.	Aggregate value.	Gross receipts.	Expenditure.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1919-20	45,536	2,50.12,238	1,77.765	50,646
1920-21	44,542	2,47,89,690	1,75,531	54,509

163. The Kadi district was responsible for decrease in the number of documents as compared with the year preceding, the other districts having either shown some little increase or almost no variation. The tension of the money market noticed in 1919-20 was apparently not relaxed in any way to enable easy transfers of land.

Reason for decrease in documents.

164. The fall in the receipts was the obvious result of the fall in the number of documents. The expenditure however shows an increase of Rs. 3,863 owing to the local allowances given to those in Baroda City and the special increments given to servants of a certain rank in the State in lieu of the scarcity allowance.

Causes for variation in expenditure.

165. The following statement will show the classification of documents received for registration :—

Documents classified.

Nature of instruments.	1919-20.	1920-21.
Immoveable property—		
(i) Compulsory—		
Gifts	400	412
Sales	22,288	20,529
Mortgages with possession	16,354	16,428
Mortgages without possession	2,482	2,948
Instruments of partition	652	687
Leases above three years	1,022	969
Other documents	1,173	1,324
Total ..	44,371	43,297
(ii) Optional —		
Leases upto three years	198	247
Wills and authorities to adopt	428	437
Total ..	626	684
Total (i) and (ii)	44,997	43,981
Moveable property—		
(i) Compulsory—		
Money bonds above Rs. 1,000	41	43
(ii) Optional—		
Money bonds upto Rs. 1,000	76	98
Instruments of pledges with possession ..	17	14
Instruments without pledges and possession	23	37
Divorce	27	37
Other documents	355	332
Total ..	498	518
Total (i) and (ii) ..	539	561
Grand Total ..	45,536	44,542

166. The Personal Assistant inspected 24 Sub-Registry offices and paid surprise visits to 5 during the year. He also inspected

Inspection.

one District Registrar's office under the authority delegated to him by the Head of the Department.

Documents relating to Agricultural Banks and Co-operative Societies.

167. The special privilege, given to the Agricultural Banks in the State, of having their documents registered without the payment of any kind of fees, has also been extended to Co-opera ive Societies till September 1924. 275 documents relating to such Banks and Societies were presented during the year and the value of the remissions enjoyed by them amounted to Rs. 729.

Registration of marriages.

168. Marriages under the local Civil Marriage Act are required to be registered by the Sub-Registrar, but during the year under report no such marriage was registered in the whole State.

G. Court of Wards.

Number of wards.

169. The number of wards at the commencement of the year was 66. Superintendence was assumed over 7 new wards, and withdrawn from 5, leaving 68 wards at the end of the year.

Wards' properties and their income.

170. The value of the properties managed amounted to Rs. 21,90,905-7-11, while their income was Rs. 1,55,594-15-6.

Savings and investments.

171. Out of the savings effected, Rs. 2,33,341-14-10 were deposited in the Bank of Baroda and Rs. 12,124-12-11 in the Postal Bank. Rs. 41,170-0-0 were invested in shares and War Bonds and Rs. 43,210-0-0 were left as cash in hand.

172. Arrangements for the education of the wards, and the management of their properties remained the same as in the preceding year.

Education of the wards and management of their properties

H. Religious and Charitable Institutions.

173. The Sar Suba continued to be in charge of the Devasthan Branch and was assisted in his work of this Branch by the Barkhali Assistant.

General control.

174. The number of Institutions under direct Government Management was 46 as before. Two of these, *viz.*, Kedareshwar Khichari and Gyarmi Karkhanas were charitable institutions for the maintenance of the Hindu and Mahomedan destitutes respectively in the City of Baroda. These were under the direct management of the head office while the rest were managed by the respective local officers. The total expenditure of these institutions was Rs. 88,105 as against Rs. 78.393 in the preceding year. the increase being due to increase in the pay of the establishment of these institutions according to the general revised grades of pay.

Institutions under Government Management.

175. The moveable and immoveable property belonging to these institutions was worth Rs. 17.87.645 against Rs. 17,78,242 in the preceding year.

Properties of Institutions.

176. The two Funds, *viz.*, Reserve Fund and General Fund standing in the name of the Sar Suba (Devasthan Adhikari) are shown in the following table :—

The position of the Reserve and General Fund.

Name of the Fund.	Amount in hand in the beginning of the year.	Contributions added during the year.	Total amount.	Expenditure.	Balance at the close of the year
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
General Fund ..	2,90,466	69,439	3,59,905	66,703	2,93,202
Reserve Fund ..	4,682	6,498	11,180	6,698	4,482
Total ..	2,95,148	75,937	3,71,085	73,401	2,97,684

Use of the Fund.

177. Extraordinary expenses of all institutions over and above the budget grants, chiefly those of substantial repairs to their buildings, are met out of the Reserve Fund to which all contribute rateably, while the General Fund which is made up of the net savings of all the institutions, is intended for religious and charitable objects of public utility. Out of this Fund about Rs. 12,000 are spent every year on the maintenance of certain dispensaries in the Kadi District and Rs. 2,450 and Rs. 300 are contributed annually towards expenses of the Orphanage at Amreli and the Maharani Chimnabai Maternity Work at Baroda respectively. The balance of this fund stood at Rs. 2,93,202 at the end of the year of which Rs. 1,58,500 were in the shape of Government of India War Loan and Rs. 30,000 in Ahmedabad Prantij Railway Shares; and Rs. 48,426 were advanced as loan. The rest of the balance, *viz.*, Rs. 56,276, was deposited in the Bank of Baroda.

Institutions under private management.

178. Religious and Charitable Institutions managed by private individuals under the general supervision of the State during the year under report numbered 4,469

enjoying an aggregate approximate grant of Rs. 2,93,696 in the form of Inami Villages, Barkhali lands and cash allowances. Of these those having an annual income of Rs. 200 and upwards are required by the Charitable Endowments Act, to get their budgets sanctioned by Government every five years. The managers of 146 such institutions have already tendered their budgets.

Itinerant Religious teachers.

179. Out of the seven itinerant religious preachers already attached to certain temples in the Baroda, Kadi and Amreli Districts two places of preachers at Bhadran and Petlad were abolished two years back and out of the remaining five preachers, only three were working, two places being vacant as qualified hands were not available.

Devasthan Superintendent's post.

180. A new post of Devasthan Superintendent was created from 1st October 1920. The Devasthan Superintendent inspected 205 institutions.

Inspection.

181. 37 institutions were visited by the head office during the year under report.

Scheme.

182. The Dwarka Temple Scheme is being gradually introduced. The Pujaries have however shown some opposition to the detail working of the scheme but the opposition bids fair to die out.

Working of the Act.

183. The Charitable Endowments Act which has been enacted with a view to ensure proper administration of religious and charitable institutions is meeting with increased acceptance and appreciation on the part of the people.

CHAPTER III.

Finance.

Personnel.

184. Mr. A. N. Datar, B.A., LL.B., A.M. (Columbia), held the office of the Accountant-General, for the whole year, except for a period in May and June, when he was on leave when Mr. Jethabhai N. Patel held the charge.

Functions of the Department.

185. The Department is divided into eight branches in accordance with its threefold function, *viz.*, Audit, Accounts and Finance.

Main Branch.

186. The main branch is the central controlling office under the direct supervision of the Accountant-General assisted by the Deputy Accountant-General. All important matters involving questions bearing directly or indirectly on the finances of the State are disposed of in this branch. The work of compiling accounts of tribute (Ghasdana and Jamabandi) due to His Highness' Government from the several tributaries under the Rewa-Kantha, the Mahi-Kantha and the Palanpur Agency and from those in Kathiawad, received through the Residency, is done in this branch. The following statement shows the demand, collections and arrears of tribute during the year under report. The Accounts of business transactions with some of the leading Banks in Bombay are also kept in this branch. These transactions amounted to Rs. 22,90 998 in remittances and to Rs. 33,32,581 in withdrawals.

Statement showing the demand, collections and arrears of tribute due to His Highness' Government for the Samvat year 1977, i.e., 1920-21.

No.	Name of the Agency.	Total Demand.			Collections.	Arrears.	Surplus recovery.	Remarks.
		Arrears of the last year.	Demand for the current year.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	
1	Rewa-Kantha	1,14,403 13 4	1,31,072 7 7	2,45,476 4 11	1,34,559 12 2	1,10,916 8 9	....	
2	Mahi-Kantha	2,45,680 5 2	* 1,41,176 0 4	* 3,86,856 5 6	* 15,312 10 2	3,71,543 11 4	....	*Include Rs. 4-14-0 for interest.
3	Palanpur..	94,816 15 9	44,179 4 2	1,38,996 3 11	43,044 1 11	95,952 2 0	....	
4	Kathiawad	3,69,299 11 7	2,95,338 4 0	6,64,637 15 7	2,92,975 13 10	3,71,662 1 9	....	
5	Miyagam..	7,114 3 6	6,769 8 9	13,883 12 3	220 3 1	13,663 9 2	....	
	Total ..	8,31,315 1 4	6,18,535 8 10	14,49,850 10 2	4,86,112 9 2	9,63,738 1 0	....	

187. The work of compiling the final accounts of the State from the monthly statements received from the Pre-Audit Branch as well as the monthly accounts received from the Mahals and other treasuries, is done in the Compilation of Accounts Branch, under the direct supervision of the Deputy Accountant-General.

Compilation Branch.

188. The Civil Audit Branch, which is also under the supervision of the Deputy Accountant-General, examines on the Post-Audit System all vouchers excepting those relating to the offices in the city, the Public Works, the Railways and the Military Departments.

Civil Audit Branch.

189. The Stamp Branch which is under the supervision of the Main Branch, reports to have realised revenue amounting to Rs. 9,56,227 from the sale of stamps as against Rs. 9,09,333 during the previous year.

Stamp Branch.

190. The Pre-Audit Branch which is under the supervision of a separate Assistant checks and examines vouchers for the City before authorizing payments. The bills relating to the Printing Press are, however, examined on the Post-Audit System. The vouchers relating to the Military Department received from the Mahal and other treasuries are also examined in this Branch. The total transactions during the year under report amounted to Rs. 8,12,60,041 on both sides of the account.

Pre-Audit Branch.

191. The Inspection Branch inspects the accounts of all departments except the Military, the Public Works and the Railway, by

Inspection Branch.

actually taking stock of treasure and scrutinizing local accounts. The assistant in charge of this Branch inspected 320 offices during the year.

Local Boards Inspection Branch.

192. The Local Board's Inspection Branch supervised by two Auditors, examined the accounts of District and Taluka Local Boards and those of the District Municipalities and of the Vishista Panchayats.

Public Works and Railway Audit Offices.

193. The Public Works Audit Office as amalgamated with the Railway Audit Office was in charge of Mr. N. P. Ghose, the Examiner of State Railway Accounts. As Head of the Public Works Audit Office, the Examiner exercises Audit control over the Public Works Department, Baroda City Municipality, the City Improvement Trust and the State Furniture Workshop; and as Head of the Railway Audit Office, he has to audit the accounts of lines that are working as well as those that are under construction. A small staff of this Office is kept at Ajmere to audit the receipts on the open lines.

Pensions and Gratuities.

194. In the civil departments 136 new pensions were sanctioned and 59 ceased through death. At the close of the year, the total number of civil pensioners stood at 1,391 drawing an aggregate annual pension of Rs. 2,89,632. Gratuities amounting to Rs. 3,251 were awarded to 46 persons during the year. In the Military Department 43 new pensions were sanctioned and 63 ceased through death. The total number of Military pensioners at the end of the year was 806. The annual pension drawn by them amounted to Rs. 73,956.

Gratuities amounting to Rs. 15,959 were awarded to 45 persons.

Budget.

195. The Accountant-General receives from the different departments statements of estimated receipts and expenditure for the succeeding year by the end of January. They are then scrutinized and the budget is submitted to Government by the middle of April so as to leave about twelve to fourteen weeks for its consideration by the Government. It is the duty of the Accountant-General to watch the increase and decrease in the revenue and expenditure, to see that no wasteful expenditure is incurred and to advise Government generally on all questions directly or indirectly affecting the finances of the State.

Receipts and Disbursements.

196. The total receipts and disbursements during the year as compared with those of the previous year are given in the following statements:—

Receipts.

No.	Head.	1919-20.	1920-21.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Land Revenue ..	1,29,48,899	111.25,242	....	18.23,657
2	Miscellaneous Taxes ..	2,92,373	3,21,478	29,105	....
3	Forests	4,50,526	3,78,987	....	71,539
4	Abkari..	35,04,994	28,73,037	....	6,31,957
5	Customs	2,26,045	2,46,025	19,980	....
6	Stamps	9,09,333	9,56,227	46,894	....
7	Registration	1,81,656	1,78,911	....	2,745
8	Tribute and Fixed Jamabandi received through the Residency	6,25,772	4,86,113	....	1,39,659
9	Tribute and Fixed Jamabandi received direct	10,967	10,303	....	664
10	Interest	13,72,375	14,33,328	60,953	....
11	Village Board Revenue	1,08,332	1,62,847	54,515	....
12	Opium	11,70,179	6,31,726	....	5,38,453
13	Railways	11,45,490	9,28,856	....	2,16,634
14	Irrigation	19,841	35,935	16,094	....
15	Palace	....	....	....	....
16	Judicial Fees and Fines	1,96,629	1,09,901	....	86,728
17	Jail	26,811	23,091	....	3.720
18	Education	1,38,179	1,61,850	23,671	....
19	Municipalities ..	1,769	....	....	1.769
20	Public Works ..	4.77,606	2,50,262	....	2,27,344
21	Miscellaneous including Local Boards, Ferries, Pedhees, General Administration, Police, Medical, Press, Miscellaneous and Military ..	5,56,503	5,41,486	....	15,017
	Total Receipts	2,43,64,279	2,08,55,605	2,51,212	37,59,886
	Net Decrease ..	....	35,08,674	....	35,08,674

Disbursements.

No.	Head.	1919–20.	1920–21.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Land Revenue ..	21,21,892	24,05,551	2,83,659	....
2	Other Establishments (viz., Taxes Abkari, Customs and Salt.)	1,59,849	1,78,240	18,391	....
3	Forests	93,674	1,17,604	23,930	....
4	Stamps	90,634	83,849	....	6,785
5	Registration	45,781	51,516	5,735	....
6	Tribute	18	....	....	18
7	Opium	1,98,946	3,95,896	1,96,950	....
8	Palace	20,10,867	20,42,262	31,395	....
9	Huzur Raj Karbhar.	7,59,502	7,90,894	31,392	....
10	Judicial	3,74,744	4,10,800	36,056	....
11	Police	8,08,042	10,38,716	2,30,674	....
12	Jail	88,776	89,269	493	....
13	Education	23,40,268	25,42,032	2,01,764	....
14	Medical	4,62,695	5,60,022	97,327	....
15	Printing Press ..	1,32,841	1,40,100	7,259	....
16	Local Boards and Sthanik Panchayats	7,81,549	7,00,301	....	81,248
17	Public Works ..	24,67,095	29,30,930	4,63,835	....
18	Army	20,88,693	21,31,459	42,766	...
19	Devasthan Dharmaday	2,37,804	2,28,509	....	9,295
20	Assamdars Nemnookdars	4,80,375	5,01,362	20,987	....
21	Pension	2,89,036	3,12,868	23,832	....
22	Marriage in the Ruling Family	3,39,504	547	....	3,38,957
23	Extraordinary ..	10,38,869	6,50,342	....	3,88,527
24	Miscellaneous (including Interest, Local Board and Village Board, Revenue, Ferries, Irrigation, and Miscellaneous.)	7,52,747	8,65,617	1,12,870	....
	Total ..	1,81,64,201	1,91,68,686	18,29,315	8,24,830
	Net Increase ..	....	10,04,485	10,04,485	....

197. The main heads which show appreciable increase under receipts are :—

Increase under Receipts.

Miscellaneous Taxes :—Rs. 29,105. Due to the greater realisation of Income Tax.

Customs :—Rs. 19,980. Due to the greater production of cloth and the high prices of articles exported and imported.

Stamps :—Rs. 46,894. Due to the greater sale of Court Fee Stamps.

Interest :—Rs. 60,953. Due to the greater realisation of interest on loans.

Village Board Revenue :—Rs. 54,515. Due to the revenues of fire-wood being transferred to the Village Boards.

Irrigation :— Rs. 16,094. Due to the greater realisation of receipts.

Education :—Rs. 23,671. Due to the increase of College and High School Fees.

198. The heads which show appreciable decrease under receipts are:—

Decrease under Receipts.

Land Revenue :—Rs. 18,23,657. The decrease is apparent as the revenue of the last year includes the arrears of the preceding year.

Forests :—Rs. 71,539. Due to a lesser yield of timber and other forest products.

Abkari :—Rs. 6,31,957. Due to decrease in the consumption of liquor.

Tribute and Fixed Jamabandhi received through the Residency :—Rs. 1,39,659. Due to the accounts of the Mahi-Kantha not being adjusted in the year, pending receipt of detailed accounts.

Opium :—Rs. 5,38,453. Due to the adjustment of the sale proceeds of opium chests in China last year.

Railways : - Rs. 2,16,634. The decrease is due to the increase of working charges owing to high prices of stores and labour.

Judicial Fees and Fines :—Rs. 86,728. Due to lesser realisation of fines under the Infant Marriage Act.

Public Works :—Rs. 2,27,344. Due to adjustment of receipts on account of famine works.

Miscellaneous :—Rs. 15,017. Mainly due to the unclaimed deposits being credited to Government accounts.

Increase under Disbursements.

199. The heads which show appreciable increase under disbursements are:—

Land Revenue :—Rs. 2,83,659. Due to the increase in expenditure for the salaries of Patels and Talaties and other village servants and also to the general revision of clerical grades.

Other Establishments :—Rs. 18,391. Due to the general revision of clerical grades in Abkari and Customs.

Forests :—Rs. 23,930. Mainly due to the general revision of grades.

Registration :—Rs. 5,735. Same causes.

Opium :—Rs. 1,96,950. Due to the larger purchase of opium juice.

Palace :—Rs. 31,395. Due to the revenue on the grass-meadows maintained for the palace being charged to the Khangi, over and above the budget.

Huzur Raj-Karbhar :—Rs. 31,392. Due to general revision of the clerical and other grades.

Judicial :—Rs. 36,056. Improvment of salaries.

Police :—Rs. 2,30,674. Due to the general increase in salaries.

Education :—Rs. 2,01,764. Due to the increase in the salaries of teachers in primary and high schools, to the Boy Scout Organisation and to the increase in foreign scholarships.

Medical :—Rs. 97,327. Due to the revision of the grades of Civil and Sub-Assistant Surgeons and to the purchase of medicines and medical instruments.

Printing Press :—Rs. 7,259. Due to the increase in the cost of paper, and the expenditure in printing.

Public Works :—Rs. 4,63,835. Due to the original works and repairs for civil departments, the general revision of the officers' and clerical grades and to the purchase of tools and plant.

Army :—Rs. 42,766. Due to the increase in the salary of the force.

Assamdars and Nemnookdars : Rs. 20,987. Due to the purchase of rights to various Nemnooks and Assamis.

Pension :—Rs. 23,832. Due to the increased number of pensioners.

Miscellaneous :—Rs. 1,12,870. Due to the Census Establishment and to the adjustment of discount in the sale of 3½ per cent. India Stock.

Decrease under Disbursements.

200. The heads which show appreciable decrease under disbursements are:—

Stamps :—Rs. 6,785. Due to the less expenditure in the purchase of stamps.

Local Boards and Sthanik Panchayats :—Rs. 81,248. Due to the decrease in the grant to the C.I. Trust and to the decrease in the grants to Municipalities.

Devasthan Dharmadaya :—Rs. 9,295. Due to the decrease in the expenditure of Beyt and other Devasthans and annuities.

Marriage in the Ruling Family :—Rs. 3,38,957. Due to the adjustment last year of Shrimati Indumati Devi's marriage account.

Extraordinary :—Rs. 3,88,527. Due to the stoppage of Scarcity Allowance.

Financial condition of the State.

201. The following table shows the financial condition of the State at the close of the year as compared with that of the previous year :—

Year.	Assets.		Liabilities.	Net Assets exclusive of opium and its juice.
	Cash Balances.	Investments including those in Rlys. & Reproductive Public Works.		
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1919-20	62,18,790	6,72,43,779	49,96,816	6,84,65,753
1920-21	42,73,576	6,99,59,962	40,80,826	7,01,52,712

Expenditure on Railways and Reproductive Public Works.

202. It may be noted here that the State has uptill now invested about 3 crores and 15 lakhs in Railways and the receipts under that head amount to Rs. 9,28,856. The State has uptill now spent about 50 lakhs in reproductive Public Works like irrigation which during the year under report account for receipts amounting to Rs. 35.935.

Financial strength of the State.

203. The statement given above will indicate that the financial position of the Raj is stronger this year by about 16 lakhs as compared with that of the last year.

Additional Work.

204. In addition to the regular work of the department the Accountant-General had to work as a member of the State Legislative Council.

Relations with the Bank of Baroda, Limited.

205. The receipt and payment work of the Huzur Treasury and the Navsari and the Mehsana Mahal treasuries is done by the Bank of Baroda and during the year similar work for the Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan and Amreli treasuries was also handed over to the branches of the Bank of Baroda, Limited, at those places.

Out-turn of the work.

206. The following statement will show the work done by Accounts Department during the year under report :—

Name of the Branch.	Matters disposed of.	Vouchers examined.
1	2	3
	Rs.	Rs.
Main Branch including the Civil Post-Audit Branch	40,972	91,205
Pre-Audit Branch	2,039	36,459
Inspection Branch	897	......
Local Board Inspection Branch. .	2,045	3,698
Public Works Audit Branch ..	6,065	28,414
Railway Audit Branch	1,082	4,362

CHAPTER IV.

REVENUE AND SETTLEMENT.

A. Land Revenue Proper.

a) ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS.

Personnel.

207. The post of the Sar Subah was held by Mr. G. R. Nimbalkar, B.A., throughout the year except for 30 days from 16th May to 15th June when he went on leave, when Shrimant Sampatrao Gaekwar, Bar. at-Law, held the charge.

Touring done by the Sar Subah.

208. The Sar Subah travelled 120 days, went to 11 Mahals and 45 villages, examined ·4 Mahal offices and visited 35 temples and other public institutions; Shrimant Sampatrao Gaekwar travelled 12 days, went to 3 Mahals and 6 villages and visited 12 temples and other public institutions.

Territorial divisions.

209. The territorial divisions and sub-divisions continued unchanged.

Officers of the divisions.

210. The posts of the four Subas and the Commissioner of the Okhamandal were held by the following officers:—

Name of the Territory.	Name of the Officer.	No. of days during which the charge was held by the Officer.
Baroda	Mr. Khasherao B. Jadhav ..	54
	,, Ramchandra K. Jadhav ..	136
	,, Manirai T. Joshipura ..	56
	,, Jijaba B. Mohite	60
	,, Baburao R. Chawan	59
		365
Kadi	Mr. Ramlal H. Desai	365
Navsari	Mr. Baburao R. Chawan	69
	,, Jijaba B. Mohite	58
	,, Narayan K. Aloni	238
		365
Amreli	Mr. Narayan Keshav Aloni ..	122
	,, Laxman Govind Ghanekar ..	243
		365
Okhamandal	Col. Kumar Shiv Raj Singh ..	365

Subas and their touring.

211. The touring done by the Subas of the Kadi, Navsari and Amreli divisions was more than the minimum fixed by the rules while the Suba of Baroda toured for 102 days only. His touring fell short by 18 days as he had to attend several meetings and conferences at Baroda.

(b) General condition.

212. The following table gives the distribution of rain-fall during the year as compared with that of the preceding year and the decennial average :—

Rain-fall.

Name of the District.	Decennial average.	Rain-fall in 1919-20.	Rain-fall in 1920-21.
Baroda	37·44	33·14	22·62
Kadi	24·87	29·17	20·68
Navsari	49·71	48·20	38·79
Amreli	23·81	23·22	24·78
Okhamandal	14·0	12·0	10·0

213. The following is a comparative statement of the yield of the principal crops in annas :—

Yield of crops.

Name of the District.	Rice.		Bajri.		Juwar.		Cotton.	
	19-20	20-21	19-20	20-21	19-20	20-21	19-20	20-21
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Baroda	8	4	7	7	9	7½	12	7¾
Kadi	8	5	8	5	8	6	10	6
Navsari	8	8	8	8	8	10	12	10
Amreli	12	9	11	8	12	7	12	9
Okhamandal	5	6	4	10	4	9½	6	..

214. The following table gives the prices of food-stuffs prevailing during the year as compared with those of the preceding year. The figures represent the number of pounds sold for a rupee :—

Prices of food-stuffs.

Name of the Division.	Rice.		Bajri.		Juwar.		Pulse.		Wheat.	
	19-20	20-21	19-20	20-21	19-20	20-21	19-20	20-21	19-20	20-21
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Baroda	13	10¾	12	10	18	12½	7	8¼	7	8½
Kadi	10¼	9½	14¼	11	15	11½	7	7	11¼	10½
Navsari	8	8	9	8	10	10	7	7	7	8
Amreli	6	5½	15	13½	20	17	5	5	13	13½
Okhamandal	5	5½	11	11¾	9	17¼	5	5¼	7	8¼

(c) Land Revenue.

215. The number of Government and alienated villages was as under :—

Number of Government and alienated villages.

Name of the District.	Government villages.	Alienated villages.	Total.
1	2	3	4
Baroda	784	63½	8.47½
Kadi	1,071½	82½	1,154
Navsari	945	37	982
Amreli	227	25	252
Okhamandal	39	4	43
Total ..	3,066½	212	3,278½

The increase in Government villages is due to some of the alienated villages having been made Khalsa. Gosindra of Baroda Taluka, Sadra of Saoli and half of Ramodari of Petlad, Hajipur of Sidhpur and Hajipur of Pattan have been made Khalsa. The Petapura Tulsipura of Vechhesar of Saoli Mahal and Govindpura, Jadhavpura, Maharajpura, Laxmipura and Yeshwantpura of Kadi Mahal were turned into independent villages. Three villages of the Kadi Mahal, *viz.*, Kameshwarpura, Bapirda and Trimbakpura and the deserted village of Narayanpura were amalgamated with the adjoining villages of Jadhavpura, Laxmipura, Vishapura and Kalyanpura during the year under report.

216. The area of land in the five districts was as follows:—

Area of land in each district.

Name of the District.	Area of land in Bighas	
	1919-20	1920-21.
Baroda	20 89,953	20,89,628
Kadi	32,89,906	32,91,082
Navsari	15,79,286	15,79,351
Amreli	11,72,826	11,73,238
Okhamandal	2,99,674	2,99,674
Total	84,31,645	84,32,973

The decrease in the Baroda District is due to mistakes in survey, miscalculation, etc. The total increase of 1,176 bighas in Kadi District is due to the Revision Survey operations in

Kadi Taluka and the survey of Ankadia villages in the Taluka of Vijapur. The increase of 412 bighas in Amreli District is due to the traverse survey of the alienated villages of Dhari Mahal.

Land relinquished and land brought under cultivation.

217. The following table gives in bighas the area of land re inquished and that of land brought under cultivation during the year as compared with the preceding year :—

Name of the District.	Land relinquished.		Land brought under cultivation.	
	1919-20.	1920-21.	1919-20.	1920-21.
1	2	3	4	5
Baroda	121	94	4,077	1,302
Kadi	5,040	3,788	23,354	19,845
Navsari	17	72	124	2,530
Amreli	690	5,532	3,835	10,645
Okhamandal	545	1,092	1,056	6,693
Total ..	6,413	10,578	32,446	41,015

The increase in the land taken up for cultivation is due to the formation of Industrial Companies in Kodinar during the year under report ; and the increase of the relinquished land in Amreli and Okhamandal is due to the failure of rain in the year under report.

218. S atistics of transfer of land are as follows

Transfer of land.

Mode of transfer.	1919–20.		1920–21.	
	Persons.	Bighas.	Persons.	Bighas.
1	2	3	4	5
Inheritance	14,884	2,54,487	9,727	6,18,775
Partition	245	1,751	60	760
Gift and Exchange ..	172	1,935	136	1,290
Mortgage	43	412	7	28
Redemption	97	552	71	457
Sale	16,191	1,26,662	14,226	1,14,660
Other causes	845	8,734	954	11,181
Total ..	32,477	3,94,533	25,179	7,47,151

219. The following table gives the demand and realisation of land revenue due to Government as compared with those of the preceding year :—

Demand and Collection.

Name of the District.	1919–20.		Percentage.	1920-21.		Percentage.
	Demand.	Collection.		Demand.	Collection.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Baroda ..	43,63,149	42,52,885	97	42,04,014	40,33,758	95
Kadi ..	42,09,621	41,82,637	99	45,35,152	40,39,955	88
Navsari ..	19,28,111	19,20,741	99	18,93,362	18,80,508	99
Amreli ..	9,35,085	9,19,881	98	9,32,807	8,89,538	95
Okhamandal	49,206	44,184	89	40,387	38,795	96
Total ..	1,14,85,172	1,13,20,328	98	1,16,05,722	1,08,82,554	94

The increase in the demand is due to more lands having been taken up for cultivation which brought a large amount for the occupancy right. The decrease in collection is due to bad rains in the year under report.

Past arrears.

220. The outstanding arrears at the close of the year as compared with the preceding year were :—

Name of the District.	At the close of 1919-20.	At the close of 1920-21.
	Rs.	Rs.
Baroda	2,98,234	2,49,861
Kadi	7,77,424	6,74,702
Navsari	23,888	25,496
Amreli	2,24,999	1,39,524
Okhamandal	1,37,031	53,200
Total ..	14,61,756	11,42,783

Coercive measures.

221. The following comparative statement will show what coercive measures were employed for realisation of the Revenue demands :—

Measures.	1919-20.	1920-21.
Notices	24,874	30,622
Fines	577	450
Sales of land	144	292
Sales of immoveable property other than land	88	110
Sales of moveable property	101	107
Arrests	700	370
Attachment of Barkhali land	20	50
Attachment of Sarkari land	1,171	2,365
Resumption of forfeitures	44	3
Cases in which land was entered as unoccupied as there was no bidder ..	30	168
Cases in which Barkhali land was taken away	2	....
Total ..	27,751	34,537

(d) Local Cess.

222. The following table gives the demand and collection of Local cess during the year as compared with the preceding year :—

Demand and Collection.

Name of the District.	1919-1920.		Percentage.	1920-21.		Percentage.
	Demand.	Collection.		Demand.	Collection.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Baroda	3,24,151	3 18,104	98	3,21,789	3,11,733	96
Kadi	2,80,596	2,77,533	98	3,19,531	2,99,565	93
Navsari	1,41,940	1,40,268	98	1,41,264	1,40,544	99
Amreli	72,983	69,321	97	81,518	79,342	97
Okhamandal ..	3,996	3,438	86	4,101	3,735	91
Total ..	8,23,666	8,08,664	97	8,68,203	8,34,919	96

This appreciable increase is due to more lands having been aken up for cultivation by agriculturists, who offered high rices for the occupancy rights.

(e) Income-Tax.

223. The following table shows the demand and realisation of income-tax during the year as compared with the preceding year :—

Income-tax.

Name of the District.	1919-20		Percentage.	1920-21		Percentage.
	Demand.	Collection.		Demand.	Collection.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Baroda ..	1,22,716	1,21,594	99	1,65,979	1,50,838	90
Kadi ..	56,882	54,415	95	77,640	73,722	94
Navsari ..	19,111	18,708	97	23,084	20,878	90
Amreli ..	15,727	15,245	99	12,427	12,198	98
Okhamandal ..	2,156	2,156	100	4,207	3,617	86
Total ..	2,16,592	2,12,118	98	2,83,337	2,61,253	92

*This appreciable increase in the demand as well as collection is due to the periodical inquiry of the income-tax having been more carefully made on the lines laid down by the Department in the beginning of the year.

B. Attached Estates.

Number of estates and causes of their attachment.

224. The following table shows the number of estates under attachment at the beginning and close of the year and the causes which led to the attachment:—

Causes of attachment.	Estates under attachment at the beginning of the year.	Estates under attachment at the close of the year.
Under Guardian and Wards Act	56	56
Mortgage to Government for loans ..	111	59
Attached for arrears of revenue	12	15
Attached owing to disputes among holders	17	18
Attached owing to mismanagement of temples	54	55
Attached pending mutation of names ..	12	15
Attached for protection of Government shares	3	2
Attached as properties of temples under Government management	11	11
Attached for other reasons	53	74
Total ..	329	305

The number of estates newly attached and those released from attachment is 46 and 70 respectively.

Demand and Collection of attached estates.

225. The following table shows the number of estates under attachment; the annual demand, realisation, and arrears for the year under report as compared with those in the preceding year:—

Year.	Number of estates.	Demand in Rupees.			Collection.		
		Past.	Current.	Total.	Past.	Current.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1919–20 ..	329	1,59,490	4,20,095	5,79,585	52,555	3,84,932	4,37,487
1920–21 ..	305	1,11,430	6,04,187	7,15,617	21,815	4,94,150	5,15,965

Year.	Number of estates.	Arrears in Rupees.			Over-collection in Rupees.		
		Past.	Current.	Total.	Past.	Current.	Total.
		9	10	11	12	13	14
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1919-20 ..	329	1,07,128	3,626	1,43,455	193	1,163	1,356
1920-21 ..	305	90,277	1,11,041	2,01,318	557	1,108	1,665

226. The following table shows the number of years for which several estates have continued under attachment :—

Number of estates and period of attachment.

Under one year.	Number of estates under attachment for more than							
	One year.	Two years.	Three years.	Four years.	Five years.	Ten years.	Fifteen years.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
64	64	23	15	16	59	27	37	305

C. Compensation.

227. During the year under report the compensation work was done by the Revenue Naib Subas as in the preceding year. The Special Prant Compensation Office for Baroda was continued owing to addition of new work.

Arrangement of work.

A statement showing the cases disposed of, together with the details of the land acquired and compensation awarded during the year under report, with comparative figures for the previous year, is given below :—

Name of the District.	No. of cases disposed of.	Area of land compensated for		Kothali Santh.	Amount of award in Rupees.	Area of land given in exchange.		Amount awarded for property other than land.	Remarks
		Bighas.	Sq. feet.			Bighas.	Sq. feet.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	
Baroda	722	556	2,47,630	29-4-0	11,80,100	..	21,692	20,088	
Kadi	464	297	5,80,399	..	1,40,631	..	..	94,569	
Navsari	180	85	58,322	..	14,095	2-7	9,600	1,421	
Amreli	290	323	61,140	..	6,213	6-8	5,559	1,661	
Okhamandal	5	486	..	..	802	..	..	..	
Total, 1920-1921 ..	1,661	1,747	9,47,491	29-4-0	2,79,841	8-15	36,851	1,17,739	
Figures for the year 1919-20	939	742	3,97,031	..	88,497	3-4-0	1,27,645	24,245	

D. Boundary Branch.

228. Mr. L. G. Ghanekar. B.A., continued to be in charge of the Boundary Office for 2 months when he was succeeded by Messrs. G. A. Gavane, B.A., and M. K. Nadkarni. B.A.. LL.B.; Mr. G. B. Karnik B.A., continued to be Simada Kamdar for the major portion of the year.

Personnel.

229. The scheme of the Mapni Tajvijdars, as described in the last year's Report, was put into force and is reported to have worked satisfactorily.

Mapni Tajvijdars.

230. The following statement will show the important work done by this office as compared with that of the last year :-

Work done.

No.	Description of work.	1920-21.	1919-20.	Difference.
1	Boundaries verified	8	25	—17
2	" settled	36	..	+36
3	" surveyed	4	38	—34
4	Cases conducted in the Boundary Commissioner's Court	1	1	..
5	Boundaries inspected	45	96	—51
6	Taluka records examined	..	2	—2
7	Copies of maps supplied to other offices	78	100	-22
8	Copies of Field books supplied to other offices	78	100	—22

There has been a regrettable fall in almost all the heads. This is mainly due to the fact that meetings could not take place with officers of other States.

231. As reported last year, there were 7 boundary cases pending disposal in the court of the Boundary Commissioner out of which only one, viz., Karkhadi-Gajna, was taken up by him. No decision is, however, arrived at. Besides these, 12 more Mahikantha disputes have been proposed to be handed over to him.

Pending boundary cases.

232. As reported last year Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, the Settlement Commissioner, and the Director of Land Records of the Bombay Presidency met Mr. G. R. Nimbalkar, the Sar Subah at Baroda, and after a good deal of discussion they both drafted a set of rules for the procedure of this verification. These rules have been submitted to both the Governments and are now awaiting their sanction.

General question of the British-Baroda verification.

233. The work of taking copies of the original Survey papers of the British Government is progressing satisfactorily at Ahmedabad in the Land Records Survey Office and is expected to be finished soon.

The work of getting copies of the British Original Survey.

234. Arrangements for verification with the adjoining Indian States and Political Agencies continued as usual.

Arrangements for verification with States other than British Districts.

E. Railway Demarcation.

235. The office continued to be in charge of Mr. Manibhai R. Patel, B.A., L.C.E., throughout the year under report.

Personnel.

236. It was expected that the Demarcation Field work of (1) Mehsana Kakoshi, (2) Manund Road Harij and (3) Chanasma Bechraji lines would be taken up during the year. Accordingly the Executive Engineer, Abu Division, was requested to start the work; but some time elapsed before the sanction of the Railway Chief Engineer could be obtained. It was, therefore, settled to start the work in October 1921.

Demarcation Field work.

237. Final agreement was arrived at in the important question of the relinquishment of excess land from the station yards of Chalthan, Vyara, Dosuwada and Fort Songadh on the Tapti Valley Railway. It considered the relinquishment of the whole excess land so as to make the boundaries quite regular. The field work of the same will be carried out shortly.

Final relinquishment of excess land.

238. Wire fencing of the station yards of Padra, Ranu, Mobha and Masar Road is removed to the demarcation boundaries, but as most of the boundary posts were found to be fixed in wrong positions, the Railway Engineer has been requested to remove them to correct positions. The excess land from these station yards will be taken possession of during the next year.

Re-demarcation of boundaries.

239. As the amalgamation of the excess land relinquished on Ahmedabad Prantij line with the adjoining survey numbers was completed during the preceding year and that on the Mehsana Viramgam Railway was completed during the year under report, the necessary corrections in the survey

Disposal of relinquished land.

papers and record were made. The Survey Department has been requested to prepare and send the Fesal Patrak to the Talukas concerned. Also the excess land relinquished from the B. B. & C. I. Railway Main line was amalgamated with the adjoining survey numbers during the year under report and corrections in the Survey papers are being made.

F. Excise.

Personnel.

240. The Department of Customs, Salt and Excise was under the control of the Excise Commissioner, Shrimant Sampatrao Gaekwar, Bar.-at-Law, who was in charge of the department during the whole year.

Sources of revenue.

241. The excise revenue was derived from the manufacture and sale of country and foreign liquor, and from the licenses for the sale of Toddy and intoxicating and poisonous drugs.

System of Farming.

242. The system in force for the manufacture and supply of country liquor was the same as in the last year, *viz.*, *Contract Distilling and Separate Shop System* throughout the State except in the Amreli District where the District Monopoly System prevails.

Distilling Contracts.

243. The farm for the manufacture of country liquor for the Baroda and Kadi Districts continued with the Alembic Chemical Works Company, Limited, and for the Navsari District with Messrs. Gyara and Co. The period of the farm for the manufacture and sale of country liquor for the Amreli District with

Mr. Dorabji Nawroji of Kodinar having expired by the end of March 1921, it was continued to Mr. Dorabji Nawroji for a further period of three years from April last with the minimum guarantee of Rs. 15,501 per annum, and addition of one anna per rupee being levied as Local Cess on the guaranteed amount.

Farming of liquor shops.

244. As stated in the last year's report, the country liquor shops of the Baroda, Kadi and Navsari Districts were farmed by auction for a period of two years from April 1920. Thus these shops continued with the old shopkeepers during the year under report. The period of the lease of the Baroda City and Navsari Gandevi Taluka shops given to Mr. Edulji Rustomji Fanibanda has been extended till the end of March 1925 by the Huzur with an increased minimum guarantee of Rs. 3,20,000 and Rs. 4,50,000 respectively per year.

Loans given to Distilling Contractors.

245. In addition to the loan of Rs. 4,00,000 advanced to the Distilling Contractors during the previous year, the Alembic Chemical Works Co., Ltd., Baroda, was accommodated with a further sum of Rs. 1,00,000 during the year, owing to the Company's precarious financial condition. The accounts of the Distillers were got examined by a firm of Chartered Accountants of Bombay, and the question of the adjustment of this loan is under consideration. An increase of one grade, *i.e.*, annas six per one gallon of 60° U.P. strength liquor was made in the duty rates and the Distillers were given additional supply rate of annas 4-6 per gallon from November 1920 with a view to lessen their losses owing to high prices of distillation bases.

246. The sale of country liquor of 40° U.P. strength was continued only in the Vijapur Taluka of the Kadi District and Petlad and Bhadran Talukas of the Baroda District.

Sale of 40 U.P. strength liquor.

247. The following is a comparative statement of Excise revenue for the year under report and the preceding year :—

Details of Excise Revenue.

Serial No.	Item.	1919-20.	1920-21.
		Rs.	Rs.
1	Manufacture and sale of country liquor ..	29,04,520	22,80,621
2	Duty and license fees for the sale of foreign liquor (including rectified and denatured spirits).	32,567	32,193
3	Sale of Toddy..	3,85,385	3,96,418
4	Sale of intoxicating and poisonous drugs .	85,709	75,623
5	Miscellaneous receipts	7,968	10,113
	Total ..	34,16,149	27,94,968

N.B.—Over and above the collection shown above Rs. 79,172-11-4 have been recovered out of the past arrears during the year under report.

It will be seen that there is a decrease of Rs. 6,21,181 in Excise revenue which was mainly due to decrease in consumption caused by the anti-drink movement. Some decrease may be attributed to the raising of duty rates by one grade and the consequent rise in the selling prices. Under the third head increase of Rs. 11,033 was due to the increase in the rate of tapping toddy trees and the greater number of date trees tapped. Under the fourth head the decrease of Rs. 10,086 was due to the decrease in consumption in intoxicating drugs owing to which

a less amount of duty was refunded. Under the second and the last head the decrease and increase is small and does not call for any remarks.

Demand and Collections.

248. The following statement gives the demand, collections, and arrears of Excise revenue for the year under report:—

District.	Demand.			Surplus.			Total collections.			Arrears.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Baroda .	8,67,960	9	6	1,191	5	4	7,09,367	11	1	1,52,017	3	9
Kadi ..	3,79,099	3	6	1,196	6	2	3,55,778	13	1	16,810	12	7
Navsari .	17,64,202	9	0	13,805	10	8	17,04,462	1	0	28,128	12	8
Amreli..	27,512	0	4	....			25,360	0	11	2,151	15	5
Total ..	30,38,774	6	4	1,61,93	6	2	27,94,968	10	1	1,99,108	12	5

Rs. 60,890–6–0 forming part of this year's demand were collected last year as surplus. Similarly this year there is an over collection of Rs. 16,193–0–10 liable to be credited to the next year. The extra duty of Rs. 2,91,150–7–0 on account of an increase in duty by one grade on country liquor was collected from 1st November 1920. From this Rs. 2,13,944–13–1 are paid to the Distilling Contractors as per Council Order No. 18-16 of 28th October 1920 as an increase in the supply rates and the remaining amount of Rs. 77,205–9–11 is kept as deposit (anamat) for the present.

Reasons for the decrease in collection.

249. The collections during the year under report were less than the last year by Rs. 6,21,181 and are attributed to decrease in the

revenue itself as indicated in para. 247 above. The arrears during the year under report are greater than in the preceding year, since owing to excessive decrease in consumption at some places the shopkeepers failed to pay the license fees by regular instalments. Steps are being taken to recover the amounts.

250. The following comparative statement gives the number of shops in the four districts:—

Number of Shops

District.	Country liquor shops.		Toddy shops.		Foreign liquor shops		Total.		REMARKS.
	1919 1920.	1920-1921.	1919 1920.	1920-1921.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	
Baroda .	199	199	8	33	9	9	216	241	The number of toddy tree foot booths which is 227 is not included in the number of toddy shops.
Kadi ..	206	204	..	.	3	3	209	207	
Navsari	338	334	368	332	8	8	714	674	
Amreli...	28	27	1	..	..	..	29	27	
Total ..	771	764	377	365	20	20	1,168	1,149	

During the year under report 2 liquor shops in Kadi, 4 in Navsari and 1 in the Amreli District were closed. Twenty-five Toddy shops in the Sankheda Taluka of the Baroda District were newly opened while 36 Toddy shops in the Navsari District were closed.

251. The following statement gives the number of offences detected and the number of convictions and acquittals against the Abkari Act :—

Offences.

District.	Offences.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	REMARKS.
Baroda	54	41	12	1 pending.
Kadi	40	34	5	1 ,,
Navsari	111	108	3	
Amreli	4	3	....	1 pending.
Total ..	209	186	20	3 pending.

G. Opium.

Sources of opium revenue.

252. The sources of opium revenue are :—

(*a*) Profit on opium issued to licensed vendors for local consumption.

(*b*) Fees for licenses for retail sale, and

(*c*) Miscellaneous receipts.

State monopoly of manufacturing opium.

253. The manufacture of opium is a state monopoly on the Bengal System. Till the end of March 1921, the issue rate of opium from State depots was Rs. 22-8-0 per katcha seer. It was raised to Rs. 30 from 1st April 1921 which continued till the end of the year. The shops were auctioned out for one year ; the restriction of maximum selling prices being removed as in the preceding year and the minimum selling price fixed at Rs. 1-4-0 in advance of the issue rate of opium.

254. During the year under report poppy was cultivated in Sidhpur, Kheralu, Visnagar, Mehsana and Vijapur Talukas of the Kadi District. Applications from 204 villages were received and permits were issued to cultivate poppy in Bighas 7,091--19-0. The juice tendered by the cultivators was 1,235 maunds, 30 seers and 35 tolas against 176 maunds. 23 seers and 25 tolas of the preceding year, thus showing an increase of 1,059 maunds, 7 seers and 10 tolas. The increase was due to the cultivation of poppy in larger area and the better yield of juice.

Poppy cultivation.

255. Licensed cultivators are bound to sell all the juice to the State at the rate fixed previous to the issue of licenses. The maximum rate for the best juice was fixed at Rs. 8 per seer of 40 tolas.

Price paid for opium juice.

256. The following figures show the quantity of opium sent to the State Depots during the year under report:—

Opium sent to Depots.

	Year. 1919-20.	Year. 1920-21.
Opium sent to local depots for consumption in the State in lbs.	15,750	17,920

The quantity of opium sent to the Depots is greater by 2,170 lbs. than in the year preceding, the quantity being dependent on balance in depots at the time of the requisition as also on the expected consumption in the State. The actual consumption was lbs. 17,554-3 in the year as against lbs. 18,686-5 of the previous year. The decrease in consumption is mainly due to the enhanced price of the drug.

257. The financial results of the sale of opium within the State are as follows :—

Sale of opium in the State.

Year.	Cost of production in Rupees.	Amount realised from vendors in Rupees.	Profit to the State in Rupees.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1919-20	1,15,316	5,38,497	4,23,181
1920-21	1,08,811	5,49,061	4,40,250

The increase in the net profit is mainly due to the enhancement in the issue rate of opium. Over and above the amount shown above Rs. 82,546-3-1 have been received from the British Government during the year under report as the price of 50 chests sold to that Government in the previous year. Similarly Rs. 32,611-9-6 have been received as interest on the Chinese Government Bonds during the year.

H. Customs and Port Dues.

Revenue from Customs and Port dues.

258. The following statement shows the revenue obtained from (*a*) Customs duties at Chandod and excise duty on cotton goods in the Baroda District, (*b*) the Sea Customs and Port dues as well as Land Customs at the frontier 'Nakas' in the Amreli District and (*c*) the Wharfage dues (Armar Cess) in the Navsari District:—

District.	1919-20.	1920-21.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Baroda	1,28,419	1,30,263	
Kadi	....	....	
Navsari	6,121	7,847	
Amreli	91,505	1,07,915	
Total ..	2,26,045	2,46,025	

It will be seen that there was an increase of Rs. 20,980 in the Customs revenue during the year under report. An increase of Rs. 1,844 in the Baroda District was due to the increase in the rate of piece-goods. The increase of Rs. 1,726 in the Navsari District was due to the greater number of crafts arriving at the ports of Navsari and Billimora. The increase of Rs. 16,410 in the Customs revenue of the Amreli District was mainly due to the good year and to the high prices of articles imported and exported from Okhamanda' during the year under report.

I. Salt.

Salt revenue.

259. The salt arrangements for Baroda, Kadi and Navsari Districts remained unaltered. In the Kodinar Taluka of the Amreli District five salt beds were put to auction for a period of 3 years from 1st August 1919 to 31st July 1922 and fetched Rs. 535 per year for the monopoly of collecting, manufacturing and selling salt. The revenue from salt in the Kodinar Taluka was Rs. 612-1-6 against Rs. 547-2-11 of the previous year.

Salt pans.

260. The salt pans of the Okhamandal Taluka have been handed over to Sheth Ratilal Jethalal of Damnagar for Alkali works and no salt revenue appears to have been realised during the year.

J. Stamps.

Constitution.

261. The Accountant General was in charge of the supply and sale of stamps, while the supervision over the general working of the Stamp Act rested with the Sar Subah.

262. The revenue derived from the sale of stamps during the last two years is shown in the following table :—

Revenue.

Sources of revenue.	1919-20.	1920-21.
	Rs.	Rs.
Sale of Court fee stamps	4,18,236	4,86,410
Sale of documentary stamps	4,68,637	4,42,531
Special levies	8,006	8,574
Miscellaneous receipts	10,479	9,364
Total ..	9,05,358	9,46,879

The revenue has increased by Rs. 41,521, the increase being contributed to principally by the sale of Court fee stamps. The decline in the number of documents registered and in the aggregate value thereof accounts for the smaller revenue from the sale of documentary stamps.

263. The following statement shows the expenditure incurred under the head of "Stamps":—

Expenditure.

Year.	Rs.
1919-1920.. ..	90,633
1920-1921.. ..	83,848

264. The Personal Assistant to the Head of the Registration Department inspected 22 Depots, 29 Stamp Vendors' Daftars and 35 Public

Inspection.

Offices in order to see that stamps of requisite value were available to the public without any difficulty and also that the revenue was being properly safe-guarded.

Cases referred to the Varishta Court.

265. The Department referred 31 cases to the Varishta Court for decision during the year, while there were eight cases pending decision at the close of the previous year. Of these, 24 were decided, the Court agreeing with the Department in 16 and differing in 8. The number of cases, pending decision at the close of the year was 15.

K. Barkhali.

Personnel.

266. During the year Mr. G. R. Nimbalkar, B.A., continued in charge of this branch as Sar Subah and Mr. R. K. Jadhav, B.A, LL.B., continued as Barkhali Assistant upto 23rd September 1920, when he was transferred as Suba, Baroda Prant, and Mr. K. V. Uplap, B.A., LL.B., took over charge.

Village cases.

267. During the year, orders were passed regarding the following villages :—

Serial No.	Villages.	Assessment on the resumed villages or parts of villages.	Assessment charged on villages continued.	Vadharo levied on villages continued.	Cash allowance granted in lieu of villages.	Institutional charges levied.	Service levied on villages continued	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Dahida T. Amreli ..	....	125 0 0	....	....	....	Service charged along with Vatan.	
2	Rajthal T., Kodinar	....	148 15 6	....	....	....	....	
3	Sonevadi, T. Gandevi	....	....	1,628 0 0	....	....	1,028 12 0	
4	Chabka, Peta Harij	289 0 0	....	....	71 0 0	....	....	
5	Dharnoj, T. Pattan	....	....	1,937 7 3	....	1,859 15 3	....	
6	Hajipur, T. Sidhpur.	1,498 0 0	....	....	123 0 0	....	....	
7	Hajipur, T. Pattan	558 0 0	....	....	278 12 0	....	....	
8	Sarsavni, T. Padra..	One-third village 4,226.	....	....	1,217 11 0	....	....	Maintenance granted to Shri Changunabai Saheb, Gojrabai Saheb & Kamalabai Saheb.
9	Borbar. T. Dabhoi	One-third	....	....	....	....	....	
	Total	8,214 0 0	273 15 6	3,565 7 3	1,690 7 0	1,859 15 3	1,028 12 0	
	Last year. ..	2,629 15 0	667 13 6	....	....	....	1,136 13 6	

268. In the Cash Branch 129 claims were disposed of. The amount claimed was Rs. 18,115-12-0 out of which Rs. 12,763-0-4 were continued and Rs. 5,352-11-8 disallowed. Last year's figures were 94 and amount claimed and continued were Rs. 35,370-6-4 and Rs. 26,415-0-7 respectively. Allowances of an annual value of Rs. 325-10-4 were purchased for Rs. 5,622-8-3, giving an average of nearly 17 times the amount purchased. Last year's figures were Rs. 177-3-0 and Rs. 2,568-6-0 respectively.

Cash work.

269. In the Non guaranteed Giras Branch 11 claims came up for disposal. The amount claimed was Rs. 5,646-13-4 of which Rs. 5,471-11-10 were continued and Rs. 175-1-6 disallowed. Last year's figures were 11 and amounts claimed and disallowed were Rs. 411-14-3 and Rs. 329-0-6 respectively. 1/15th share Takka Hak of Shakhpur was purchased for Rs. 4,822-4-0.

Non-guaranteed Giras work.

270. In the Vatan Branch 10 claims in all were disposed of during the year under report. Of these, one was original settlement case and 9 ordinary succession cases. The amount claimed was Rs. 5,808-7-1 and it was continued. Of the ten succession cases dealt with two were continued with 6 annas service, one with 8 annas service, 3 with 10 annas service, and 4 with 16 annas service. Last year's claims were 4 and the amount continued and disallowed were Rs. 2,807-12-0 and Rs. 293-2-11 respectively.

Vatan work.

271. No original settlement order was passed during the year regarding Nakri land. 417 claims about Barkhali land came for disposal. In 151 cases land measuring Bighas 835-8 and assessed at Rs. 1,926-8-0 was resumed, in 3 cases land Bighas 34-6, assessed at Rs. 103-2-0 which was enjoyed as rent free

Settlement of Barkhali Land.

was subjected to settlement. This year's figures as compared with those of last year stand as under:—

Item.	Last year.	This year.
1. Original settlement orders	....	....
2. Review claims about Barkhali land	337	417

272. During the year 143 land succession cases came up for disposal against 135 in the last year. Rs. 2,792-7-0 were levied as fines for laches against Rs. 670-5-0 in the last year and Rs. 260-11-6 were levied as Nazarana. The total amount of fines and Nazarana comes to Rs. 3,053-2-6. Bighas 1-7 assessed at Rs. 9-6 were purchased for Rs. 151-15-8, giving an average of 20 times on the loss to Government. Last year Bighas 201-14 were purchased for Rs. 1,935.

Barkhali land succession and purchase of land.

273. Loans amounting to Rs. 1,07,315-7-10 were advanced during the year under report as under:—

Loan work.

Name of Loanee.	Amount. Rs.	a.	p.
1. Shrimant Khanderao Khasherao Shirke	19,999	0	0
2. Mulubha Sursing Thakore of Manpur	6,000	0	0
3. Shrimant Malojirao Khanderao Gaekwar	10,000	0	0
4. Navabsaheb Mir Mainuddin	17,000	0	0
5. Shrimant Anantrao Ganpatrao Gaekwar	16,000	0	0
6. Ramrao Khanderao Mantri Gaekwar	1,000	0	0
7. Shrimant Bhivrao Narsingrao Phandre	11,000	0	0
8. Appajirao Jotyajirao Fakde	4,000	0	0
9. Jamadar Muradalli Mahomadalli	1,800	0	0
10. Abajirao Bhivrao Ghatge	2,500	0	0
11. Shrimant Lalsinharao Anandrao Gaekwar	4,200	0	0
12. Shrimant Shankerrao Anandrao Gaekwar	13,816	7	10
Total ..	1,07,315	7	10

The balance due to Government from 47 outstanding loans at the end of July 1921 amounted to Rs. 7,48,825-6-1 and the recovery during the year was Rs. 2.31,917-9-1. The balance from outstanding loans at the end of July 1920 was Rs. 8.16,620-11-3 and the recovery Rs. 1,33,309-6-3. From these figures, it will be seen that the recovery of loans during the year under report was satisfactory. The following table will show the details about loans at a glance:—

Outstanding loans at the end of July 1920.	Loans advanced during the year.	Interest accrued during the year.
1	2	3
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a. p.
8,16,620 11 3	1,07,315 7 10	50,147 13 4

Amount advanced out of the amount realised during the year.	Total of column 1 to 4.	Amount recovered during the year	Outstanding loans at the end of July 1921
4	5	6	7
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
6,658 14 9	9,80,742 15 2	2,31,917 9 1	7,48,825 6 1

274. 54 appeals were preferred during the year against the decision of the Department, which with the balance of 48 pending at the end of last year numbered 92 in all. Of these 35 were disallowed and 5 remanded to the Department. Last year's figures were 12 disallowed, 9 remanded to the Department, 15 *prima facie* rejected, 1 modified and in 2 orders of the Department were reversed.

Appeals to the Huzur.

275. The Barkhali land record for the year 1920-21 has been arranged and filed according to the Record Rules.

Record work.

276. In all 1,317 petitions were received during the year against 1,267 in the last year , which with 66 balance of the last year, made up in all 1,383 of which 1,288 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 29.

Petitions.

89 appeals were preferred against the decision of the Miyagam Barkhali Inquiry Officer, all of which have been disposed of.

Appeals against Miyagam Inquiry officer's decision.

277. Orders were passed in 5 Farta Ankada and 6 Eka Ankada villages revising the old ankada. Total increase in Farta Ankada villages was Rs. 3,046 and in Eka Ankada villages Rs. 2,101. The total increase was Rs. 5,147. The Ankadia Branch has been abolished from 1st May 1921 and the work is entrusted to the Barkhali Branch.

Work of the Ankadia Branch.

278. As shown in the report of the preceding year only mutation work of the Shiledari Branch remained with the Department during the year under report. During the year 6 mutation cases, 7 maintenance and pension, and 2 miscellaneous cases were disposed of. The operation of the Mobadla rules and the election by the Siledars to have the pension in lieu of their Nemnooks, resulted in a clear gain of Rs. 428-4-3 per mensem.

Work of the Shiledari Branch.

TEMPORARY ESTABLISHMENT AND THEIR WORK.

279. Revision Patraks of 86 villages were prepared during the year as against 150 of the last year.

Preparation of Revision Patraks.

Division.	Taluka.	Villages.
Kadi	Vijapur	14
	Kadi	33
	Kalol	39
		86

Work done by the Special Mobadla Party.

280. The Special Duty Kamdar, Mr. Limaye, finished the work of Kalol Taluka. The decisions regarding 22 villages which were in arrears at the close of last year have been passed. The inquiry work of Chansama Taluka is taken up. The cost of the establishment during the year on account of salary, Bhutta and contingent amounted to Rs. 2,786-7-5.

Expenditure.

281. The expenditure of the Barkhali Branch during the year was as under :

	Item.	Pay.	City allowance & Moghwari allowance.	Bhutta.	Contingent.	Total
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs	Rs. a. p.
1	Assistant & establishment.	13,802 14 0	1,220 6 11	242 8 3	1,650	16,915 13 2
2	Shiledari Branch.	525 0 0	87 12 0	....	..	612 12 0
3	Revision Barkhali Patrak	630 0 0	77 4 0	228 3 9	..	935 7 9
4	Temporary establishment.	1,071 15 4	195 8 10	59 10 6	..	1,327 2 8
5	Special Mobadla Party.	1,732 13 11	....	813 9 6	240	2,786 7 5
	Total ..	17,762 11 3	1,580 15 9	1,344 0 0	1,890	22,577 11 0

Work done by the District Revenue Officers.

282. The work done by the Subas, Naib Subas, Vahivatdars and Mahalkaries was as under :—

Division.	Cash.			Watan.			Cash Giras (Non-guaranteed.)			Barkhali Land Succession. Land purchased.				Remarks.
	No. of claims.	Amount claimed	Amount continued.	No. of claims.	Amount claimed.	Amount continued.	No. of claims.	Amount claimed.	Amount continued	No. of claims.	Bighas.	Assessment.	Lump sum given.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Baroda	6	358 10 0	277 15 0	3	409 9 0	409 9 0	7	469 6 0	453 1 0	2	38-12	61 3 0	418 13 8	
Kadi	1	324 3 0	67 4 0	5	955 10 0	918 13 0	1	47 8 0	40 10 0	5	35-1	75 7 0	608 8 8	
Navsari	1	8 4 0	....	1	339 9 0	394 14 0	7	452 10 9	411 3 9	2	1-7	9 6 0	151 15 8	
Amreli	2	229 0 0	....	1	864 0 0	1,031 3 0	..	....	....	1	53-17	112 3 0	1,484 15 0	
Okhamandal ..	2	68 0 0	20 0 0	..	....	...	..	...	..	.	....	....	....	
Total ..	22	968 0 0	365 3 0	10	2,568 12 0	2,754 12 0	15	969 8 9	904 14 9	10	128-17	258 6 0	2,664 5 0	

Statement of Barkhali Lands.

Division.	Total number of claims			Rejected.			Resumed.			Remarks.
	No. of claims.	Bighas.	Assessment.	No. of claims.	Bighas.	Assessment.	No. of claims.	Bighas	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	
Baroda ..	232	591-5	1,886 6 0	38	124 6	385 14 0	194	466-19	1,500 8 0	
Kadi ..	59	365-19	658 7 0	4	22 11	22 3 0	55	343-8	636 4 0	
Navsari ..	12	71-16	219 11 0	2	55 18	146 0 0	10	15-18	73 1 0	
Amreli ..	6	1,336-0	730 7 0	..	....	....	6	1.336-0	730 7 0	
Total ..	309	2,365-0	3,494 15 0	44	202 15	554 11 0	265	2,162-5	2,940 4 0	

L. Survey & Settlement Department.

Personnel.

283. Mr. R. N. Ambegaokar was the Survey Superintendent in charge of the Department throughout the year. The work of the Department may be divided under the following heads: –

1. Survey operations.
2. Classing operations.
3. City Survey and Inquiry.
4. Jamabandi.

(1) Survey Operations.

Work of 'A' Party.

284. "A" Party measured one Ankadia village 'Aluwa' under Kalol and split survey numbers in Kheralu, Vijapur, Visnagar and Mehsana Talukas. It also did miscellaneous and other measuring work in different Talukas, verified measurements and corrected papers. It also copied torn out field books.

(2) Classing Operations.

Work of 'F' Party.

285. "F" Party classed one village 'Aluwa.' It corrected survey papers as per Giras Files, verified Petlad Taluka paper and prepared necessary statements for Petlad Report.

Work of 'Special Half Party.'

286. The 'Special Half Party' measured and classed some villages in Okhamandal, Dhari, Kodinar, Mahuva and Saoli Talukas, prepared Himayat Patraks of all the Talukas, verified measuring and classing work done, and did miscellaneous Durusti work of the papers of Baroda and Kadi Districts.

(3) CITY SURVEY AND INQUIRY.

Work of City Survey Party.

287. The City Survey Party completed Property Survey of Vaso and Vasopura, and Circuit Melavni of Mehsana. The Circuit Melavni of Baroda Kasba and Property Survey of Kalol is on hand. It copied Field books of different Kasbas. One Tajvijdar was given training.

Inquiry work.

288. Throughout the year three parties were working. No. 1 did miscellaneous work at Baroda of the different Kasbas, prepared copies of Sanads, Maps, as per requests made by parties concerned and by the Sudhrais and maps of Kasbas on different scales. Party No. II completed Kadi and was asked to take up the work of Sojitra. Party No. IV, completed Billimora Kasba and is now working in Gandevi.

Amount of Fees and Fines.

289. The following table shows the amount of Sanad fees and fines recovered in different Kasbas:—

Kasbas.	Sanands sent to Sudharai.	Fees recovered during the year.	Fine.			Total.			Remarks.
		Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs	a.	p.	
Baroda	152	437	7	0	0	444	0	0	
Pattan	13	1,454	181	8	0	1,735	8	0	
		32				32	0	0	
Vadnagar ..	6	12	....			12	0	0	
Mehsana ..	2	14,559	....			14,559	0	0	
		4	....			4	0	0	
Kadi	4,952	13,319	218	0	0	13,537	0	0	
Visnagar ..	....	4,057	....			4,057	0	0	
Amreli	....	821	159	8	0	980	8	0	
Navsari	....	456	70	0	0	526	0	0	
Billimora ..	1,104	2,077	....			2,077	0	0	
Kathor	93	8,457	....			8,457	0	0	
Total ..	6,322	45,685	736	0	0	46,421	0	0	

290. The Inquiry Officers resumed lands to the extent of 222,741 sq. feet, and out of this 2,531 sq. ft. was sold at Rs. 2,138.

Lands resumed and sold.

291. The number of appeals pending at the end of the last year was 30. During the year 203 cases were received, making a total of 233.

Appeal work.

In 81 of these the orders of the Lower Court were reversed, in 92 they were upheld, in 20 they were partly reversed or modified, in 5 they were remanded for further inquiry and in 3 the parties amicably settled. The balance left on hand was 32.

(4) JAMABANDI.

292. During the year the Jamabandi Settlement proposals for Bhadran were sanctioned but owing to scanty rainfall declaration of rates postponed.

Settlement proposals.

293. In 3 Udafa villages, 1 Lunva, 2 Kherwa and 3 Kot Rampur, rates were declared.

Declaration of rates.

293(a). The Jamabandi of Kadi and Chanasma Talukas was made. It prepared Bot Khats of 32 villages and 875 Fesal Patraks.

Jamabandi of Kadi.

294. 555 Ticcas of 348 villages of different Talukas, 15 Taluka maps, and 8 District maps were supplied as per requests from

Maps.

Mahals, etc 43 maps of 36 villages of different Talukas were prepared and sent to Mahals. The map of the whole Raj comprising all details is nearing its completion. A map of the whole Raj (Scale 1″=16 miles) showing principal towns, rivers, roads and railways is prepared and sent for printing.

Expenditure

295. The total expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 1,68,589 as against Rs. 1,74,602 for the last year. The decrease was mostly due to the reduction of temporary establishment and abolition of one Inquiry Party. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 8,633.

M. Giras.

Personnel

296. There was no change in the personnel of the Department. It remained throughout the whole year in charge of Mr. G. R. Ambalkar, B.A. Mr. A. K. Patel continued to be the Giras Assistant, Alienation Inquiry Officer and Giras Representative.

Scope and nature of the Giras work

297. The Giras Department had to deal with the following: –

(a) Inquiries into and passing decisions in

(1) Succession cases

(2) Miscellaneous claims.

b) Correspondence with the Residency, other Departments of the State and the Girrasias.

(c) Buying for a lump sum guaranteed lands and cash Haks or commutation of land for an annual Kothli Santh.

(d) Inspection of Taluka Cutcherries and execution of original and appellate Court's decisions.

(e) Conducting appeals in the Residency.

(f) Alienation Inquiry work.

Work during the year.

298. There were 43 fresh succession cases and 35 cases of the preceding year were pending disposal. Out of this number, 52 cases were disposed of, and 50 of them were awarded. There were 75 miscellaneous cases of which 44 were fresh ones. 52 are disposed of and the balance at the end of the year was 23 cases.

Land amounting to Bighas 173-11 of different villages has been excluded from guarantee on account of acquisition for public purposes, private sales, &c. Out of these, Bighas 91-2 have been made Khalsa and the rest is treated as ordinary Non-guaranteed Barkhali land.

Cash Haks of the value of Rs. 390–14–0 have also been purchased for a lump sum this year.

There were 54 fresh Residency references out of which 48 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 6 at the end of the current year.

Execution work.

299. The work of executing the Giras decisions is upto date and there were no arrears.

Inspection of Taluka Cutcheries and places.

300. The Giras records ot Karjan, Pattan, Dabhoi, Padra, Saoli, Valacha, Sinore, Dehgam Mehsana, Kheralu, Visnagar, Kadi, Vijapur and Petlad were inspected by the Giras Assistant and were found to be in a satisfactory condition. Besides these Taluka towns, the Giras Assistant visited the following places, *viz.*, Dabhla, Karnali, Jitalavdi, Bhilapur, Vadaj, Chamara and Lodra for local inquiries.

Work of the First Appellate Court

301. The following table shows the result of the Giras Alienation Inquiry appeals decided by the Giras Adhikari during the year :—

Nature of appeals.	Balance at the end of 1919-20	New file.	Total.	Disposed. Confirmed.	Reversed.	Revised or modified	Remanded.	Withdrawn.	Rejected as time barred.	Balance at the end of the year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Giras	11	10	21	9	4	1	..	..	..	7
Kadi Inquiry	236	324	560	62	30	3	14	51	..	400
Baroda Inquiry	203	131	334	65	165	37	17	50	..	..
Total ..	450	465	915	136	199	41	31	101	..	407

Residency Giras appeals.

302. The Resident heard 7 appeals during the year. 5 of them were rejected and two of them slightly modified. Reconsideration of one of these two was urged but the result was not successful.

303. The Tributary Girassias of Rewa and Mahi Kantha and some of the Bhayats met the Sar Suba at Karnali to discuss certain Giras matters which were dealt with one by one.

Important work done.

A conference with the Tributary Guaranteed Girassias was also held at Residency to settle the two important questions about collecting one-fourth share of His Highness' Government on alienated Wanta lands and making mutation of names Both the questions were amicably settled and are pending the formal consent of the Girassias through the Residency. Correspondence about sending the guaranteed Girassias for rent suits to the Civil Courts and dispensing with the approval of the Residency before suing the tributaries as regards their guaranteed rights in our Civil Courts, which was going on since a long time has come to an end and the Residency has consented in both the cases to the proposals of His Highness' Government.

The question of Nazarana from the Mandwa Rana is not decided as yet by the Government of India.

The question about appointing a separate manager for the estates of Minor Thakore of Warsoda has been referred to the Government of India for orders.

304. A temporary establishment of one surveyor and one classer was kept to split up numbers and make the necessary corrections in the survey papers. This establishment has worked as under :--

Alienation Inquiry work.

103 numbers in 10 villages have been split up during the year and corrections of 228 numbers have been made in the

survey papers. The surveyor also did technical work and the tracing of maps.

Some cases of Alienation Inquiry which were remanded for further inquiry have all been disposed of and all the decisions of the original as well as appellate Court are executed. Besides executing decisions about 9,575 bighas of land and issuing notices, the temporary establishment kept for Alienation Inquiry work did other miscellaneous work of correcting the record, docketing the papers and preparing Fesal Patraks. Fesal Patraks of all the Wantas except 34 have been prepared and copies thereof sent to the Mahals. 60 Daftars which were pending handing over to the Fadnis have been all handed over this year.

CHAPTER V.

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT.

A. Local Boards.

Number of Local Boards Institution.

305. The number of District Boards remained unchanged (four) and that of Taluka Boards was 38 as in the preceding year. The Village Boards were distributed in the four Districts as under :—

District.	Number of Village Boards.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1920-21	1919-20		
Baroda	711	707	4	....
Kadi	895	896	....	1
Navsari	481	476	5	....
Amreli	241	242	....	1
Total ..	2,328	2,321	9	2

The increase of four Villages Boards in Baroda is due to formation of 3 Villages Boards in the Sava'i Taluka and 1 in the Baroda Taluka. The number of Village Boards in Kadi was 895 while it was 896 in the preceding year. The decrease of one Village Board is due to the amalgamation of one Village Board with another in the Pattan Taluka according to the

rules about Village Service. The number of Village Boards in the Navsari District has gone up to 481 from 476. There is a decrease of one Village Board in the Amreli District where Rajthali Village Panchayat has been amalgamated with Khisri Village Panchayat.

306. The constitution of the District Boards remained unchanged. Only some of Suba's powers were given to Personal Naib Subas in Baroda and Kadi Prants. Consequently the Personal Naib Subas presided over the meetings of these Boards in these 2 Prants. At Navsari and Amreli the Subas continued to be the Presidents as in the preceding year. The Naib Subas are appointed as Presidents of the Mahal Panchayats and the Vahivatdars had to work as pro-presidents.

Constitution.

Most of the Taluka Boards have now been empowered to elect their own Vice-Presidents from the non-official members. In the year under report the element of elected members of the Local Boards was increased from one-half to two-thirds and four Mahal Panchayats, namely Baroda, Bhadran, Pattan, and Amreli, were given the privilege of electing their own Presidents. The constitution of the Village Boards remained the same as in the previous year, but the Huzur was graciously pleased to confer the right of direct representation upon the Voters in the election of their representatives in the Mahal Panchayats.

307. Amalgamation of the professional engineering staff of these bodies with Government Public Works Department was continued as in the preceding year in Baroda and Navsari Districts.

Amalgamation of professional staff with P. W. Department.

308. The following table shows the number of official and non-official members of District and Taluka Local Boards and their average attendance at the meetings.

Membership.

District.	Members.			Total.	Average attendance.	
	Elected.	Nominated.			Official.	Non-official.
		Official.	Non-official.			
Baroda	154	40	40	234	23.9	95.6
Kadi	157	63	55	275	36.0	74.2
Navsari	84	36	44	164	29.64	61.9
Amreli	75	28	17	120	19.43	36.18
Total ..	470	167	156	793	27.24	66.97

The number of members was 793 against 790 of the preceding year. The number of elected members has increased and that of nominated members decreased because the Local Boards get the right of 2-3 elected members instead of 1-2 as before.

309. The income of the Boards under the various Heads is shown below :—

Income.

No.	Heads of Income.	1920-21.	1919-20.	Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Local Cess (including last year's balance.)	10,41,615	9,24,922	1,16,693	..	The increase is partly due to the Local Cess income being received in advance and partly due to revision settlement of the Talukas of Kadi.
2	Contribution from Government for Public Libraries, Schools, Chowras.	1,17,218	67,827	49,391	..	The accumulated funds of 60 per cent. of the Compulsory Education Fines were credited to the District Boards which caused the increase under this head.
3	Contribution from Private Individuals.	28,623	27,085	1,538	..	
4	Miscellaneous	1.16,617	71,107	45,510	..	
5	Proceeds from Ferry Boats.	50	67	....	17	
6	Rent from Dharamshalas and Public Buildings.	125	127	....	2	

7	Recovery of advances and outstanding balances.	5,44,028	1,61,099	3,82,929	..	The increase under this item is due to the withdrawal of the amounts deposited in the Baroda Bank to meet the demands of the Mahal Panchayats for water-supply owing to its scarcity.
8	Reserve Fund	88,922	31 077	57,845	..	
9	Contribution from P. W. Department for Government Works.	3,72,944	2,52,290	1,20,654	..	
10	Interest of Reserve Fund.	61,944	8,563	53,381	..	The increase is due to the realization of interest for the capital invested.
	Total ..	23,72,086	15,44,164	8,27,941	19	

310 The following statement shows the heads of expenditure incurred by these Bodies:—

Expenditure.

No.	Items of Heads.	1920–21.	1919–20.	Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Administration	95,889	1,00,688	....	4,799	
2	Civil Works	6,51,458	4,73,058	1,78,400	..	
3	Education	2,50,009	2,59,708	....	9,699	
4	Medical and Vaccination .	27,630	25,429	2,201	..	
5	Sanitation and other works of public convenience.	9,905	17,019	....	7,114	
6	Advances	75,364	58,865	16,499	..	Advances were paid in proportion to the works undertaken, hence the increase under this head.
7	Miscellaneous	7,33,273	1,89,359	5,43,914	..	This item is one of adjustment of account and calls for no remark.

8	Contribution for Local Cess to Municipalities and Vishishta Panchayats.	23,061	12,192	10,869	..	
9	Refund of unspent savings of last year.	2,36,961	3,01,905	....	64,944	
10	Expenditure from last year's balance.	54,354	88,437	....	34,083	
11	Distribution of Local Cess to Village Boards for Civil Works.	....	15,758	....	15,758	No expenditure has been incurred under this item.
12	Reserve Fund	2,43,233	....	2,43,233	..	
	Total ..	24,01,137	15,42,418	9,95,116	1,36,397	

Comparison of charges under Civil Works.

311. The following statement compares the charges under the various heads of Civil Works incurred during the year with those of the preceding year:—

Items.	1920-21.	1919-20.
	Rs.	Rs.
A.—Communication.		
(a) Original	35,283	62,458
(b) Repairs	97,787	24,298
Total ..	1,33,069	86,756
B.—Civil Buildings.		
(1) Chowras—		
(a) Original	1,11,502	28,033
(b) Repairs	61,442	34,499
Total ..	1,72,944	62,532
(2) Public Buildings (Libraries, etc.)—		
(a) Original	25,884	18,259
(b) Repairs	1,061	7.295
Total ..	26,945	25,554
(3) Tile-turning supervision	9,013	2,700
Total for Civil Buildings	2,08,902	90,786

Items.	1920-21.	1919-20.
C.—Water Supply.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Wells—		
(a) Original	1,04,755	42,486
(b) Repairs	75,429	28,842
Total ..	1,80,184	71,328
(2) Tanks—		
(a) Original	14,795	1,334
(b) Repairs	29,033	40,346
Total ..	43,828	41,680
(3) Cattle Troughs—		
(a) Original	10,057	5,993
(b) Repairs	4,221	1,764
(c) Filling the troughs	51,637	....
Total ..	65,915	7,757
Total for Water Supply ..	2,89,927	1,20,765
D.—Other Works.		
(a) Original	5,319	5,542
(b) Repairs	1,050	2,035
Total ..	6,369	7,577
E.—Other works with the agency of Village Boards	3,00,568	1,31,491
Grand Total ..	9,38,835	4,37,377

The above figures will show an increase of Rs. 5,01,458 during the year under report, which is due to the amalgamation of Public Works with the Panchayat Works. The Navsari District completed 118 works of about Rs. 97,138-10-8 entrusted by the Public Works Department. Baroda District had spent about Rs. 3,65,148 more than last year.

A very large number of Chowras were damaged in the severe cyclone that swept over Dhari, Khambha and Kodinar Talukas of Amreli District. Repairs to them have been undertaken during the year. It was gratifying to note that greater attention was paid to water suppy owing to the scarcity of rain.

Judicial work done by Village Boards.

312. Those of the Village Boards that were invested with Civil and Criminal powers have not done satisfactory work.

Experiment of giving elected Presidents to Mahal Panchayats.

313. The experiment of giving elected presidents to four Mahal Panchayats having proved successful the same privilege may with advantage be now extended to other deserving Panchayats.

Grant from Government.

314. The Government was pleased to sanction a grant of Rupees One Lakh for medical relief and village sanitation. This sum was to be spent as a subvention to the Panchayats contributing local help. But people do not take much advantage of it.

B. The Vishishta Panchayats.

The number of Vishishta Panchayats.

315. There were 12 Vishishta Panchayats in the Baroda District, 10 in the Kadi District, 5 in the Navsari District, 3 in the Amreli District and 2 in the Okha Division, making a total of 32. In the Baroda District, permission was given to establish three new Vishishta Panchayats in the Petlad Taluka at the close of the year, but no Vishishta Panchayats were organised till the end of the year. Formerly

there were 5 Vishishta Panchayats in the Amreli District, namely, Damnagar, Dhari, Kodinar, Dwarka and Beyt out of which the latter two are transferred to the newly created Division of Okha.

316. The constitution of these Vishishta Panchayats remained unchanged. These bodies continue to do the duties of both Village Boards and the Municipality. The number of meetings held by them ranged from 7 to 33 during the year.

Constitution.

317. The income of these bodies was as follows :—

Income.

No.	Heads of Income.	1920-21.	1919-20.	Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Grant by Government ..	30,084	33,306	....	3,222	There is a slight increase or decrease in each item, but as it is very small, it needs no remarks.
2	Municipal Rates and Taxes —					
	(a) House Tax ..	40,292	37,124	3,168	..	
	(b) Octroi	125	47,316	....	47,191	
	(c) Toll	5,346	5,181	165	..	
	(d) Water Cess ..	29,905	32,380	....	2,475	
	(e) Other Taxes ..	53,357	9,103	44,254	..	
	Total ..	1,29,025	1,31,104	47,587	49,666	
3	Other sources of Income—					
	(a) Rent from Gamthan Land	3,581	1,947	1,634	..	
	(b) Sale of Manure ..	129	326	....	197	
	(c) Receipt from Markets, Slaughter Houses	1,150	23,776	....	22,626	
	(d) Miscellaneous ..	29,134	17,914	11,220	..	
	Total ..	33,994	43,963	12,854	22,823	
4	Contribution from Local Cess	16,131	9,833	6,298	..	
	Grand Total	2,09,234	2,18,206	66,739	75,711	

Expenditure.

318. The total expenditure during the year under report is as follows :—

No.	Heads of Expenditure.	1920-21.	1919-20.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Administration	21,043	19,510	1,533	..	There is a slight increase in each item, but as it is very small, it needs no remarks.
2	Public Safety, Lighting, Protection from Fire.	32,733	28,855	3,878	..	
3	Public Health and Convenience (Conservancy, Public Works, Watering Roads, etc.).	1,67,552	1,18,879	48,673	..	From the figures of No. 3 it will be seen that the expenditure incurred by these Boards during the year is satisfactory.
	Total ..	2,21,328	1,67,244	54,084	..	

319. The work of these Panchayats was inspected by the Pragati Adhikari, the Sar Subha, the Naib Subha, the Sanitary Commissioner, the Accounts Department and the Varisht Court, as far as their interests were concerned.

Inspection.

320. The Municipalities and Vishishta Panchayats' Conference was convened under the presidentship of the Dewan in the month of March when several questions of importance were discussed.

Municipalities and Vishishta Pachayats' Conference.

321. Some of the Vishishta Panchayats are invested with judicial powers which were not utilised with advantage.

Remark.

C. Municipalities.

322. The number of Municipalities during the year under report continued to be the same as in the preceding year, *viz.*, 11.

The number of Municipalities.

323. The constitution of these bodies remained the same as in the previous year. The Subas of the District continued to be the Presidents of Pattan, Navsari and Amreli Municipalities and the Sub-divisional Naib Subas were the Presidents of the Visnagar, Sidhpur, Billimora, Mehsana, Gandevi and Dabhoi Municipalities. The constitution of Petlad Municipality was somewhat changed. Owing to inefficient management, Government had to appoint a Chief Officer with the status of a President, the Municipality being raised to the position of a City Municipality. In the case of the Baroda City Municipality, the Municipal Commissioner continued to act as President, and the powers of the Sar Suba in connection with the Municipal Works, exercised by the Muni-

Constitution.

cipal Commissioner were transferred to the Pragati Adhikari under the amended Municipal Act. All the Municipalities continue to enjoy the privileges of electing non-official Vice Presidents.

The number of meetings held by each Municipality.

324. The following table shows the number of meetings held by each Municipality during the year and the numbers of elected and nominated members :—

Name of the Municipality.	Number of Meetings.	Number of Members.	
		Elected.	Nominated.
Baroda City	21	24	12
Dabhoi	32	10	10
Petlad	23	12	12
Sidhpur	17	10	10
Pattan	20	12	12
Visnagar	21	10	10
Mehsana	15	8	8
Navsari	13	12	12
Gandevi	13	8	8
Billimora	13	8	8
Amreli	12	12	12
Total ..	200	126	114

The number of meetings held during the previous year was 193.

Total income of all the Municipalities.

325. The gross income of all the Municipalities was Rs. 8,57,037 as against Rs. 9,88,199 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,31,162.

Income of the Baroda City Municipality.

326. The following table shows the income of the Baroda City Municipality.

No.	Sources.	1920–21.	1919–20.	Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Grant from Government.	1,25,000 0 0	1,55,282 2 6	....	30,282 2 6	The difference is accounted for by the fact that Rs. 30.282-2-6 were added as the result of adjustment of accounts, between the P. W. Department and the Municipality regarding repayment of 9 per cent. of contribution of 14 per cent. paid by the Municipality to the P. W. Department for doing the Municipal works, as Government grant.
2	Municipal Rates and Taxes—					
	(a) Octroi	1,96,438 6 0	1,83,784 2 0	12,654 4 0	....	The increase is due to the introduction of terminal tax since 1st January 1921.
	(b) Tax on animals and vehicles.	10,099 11 8	9,875 10 0	224 1 8	....	The increase is due to the introduction of Motor Lorries.
	(c) Toll	5,852 12 6	4,460 12 0	1,392 0 0	....	The increase is the result of greater number of carts coming to Baroda from the surrounding villages.
	(d) Water Cess and Water Tax.	1,23,956 2 5	1,54,368 2 9	....	30 412 0 4	Owing to shortage of water in the Shree Sayaji Sarowar, mills, factories, gardens, etc.,

						were stopped from using the water, resulting in the loss of revenue to that extent.
	(e) Conservancy	32,187 14 9	31,808 12 3	379 1 9	....	The increase is due to the prompt recovery of the present dues and the past arrears.
	(f) Drainage	15,120 11 4	13,891 1 8	1,229 9 8	....	The drainage connections had increased.
	(g) Tax on offensive and dangerous trade.	2,491 9 0	2,485 0 0	6 0 0	....	*Nil.*
3	Other sources of Revenue	48,231 2 5	43,144 1 4	5,087 1 1	....	This increase is due to the fact that during the year under report there is an increase in almost all the items falling under this head.
4	Miscellaneous	43,917 12 5	1,39,062 10 7	....	95,144 14 2	The income under this head shows a decrease. Over and above the ordinary revenue under this head as the result of adjustment of the long standing questions of the Municipal debt with the Government and Rs. 5,513-11-1 were also added as the result of crediting to this account the amount of wear and tear during the preceding year. So during the previous year Rs. 1,00,080-13-1 were credited to this account over and above the ordinary annual revenue.
	Total ..	6,03,295 8 9	7,38,162 7 1	20,969 2 8	1,55,849 1 0	The total decrease is Rs. 1,34,866-14-4. The reasons for the decrease are given above.

327. The income of the other Municipalities is shown in the following table :—

Income of other Municipalities.

No.	Sources.	1920-21.	1919-20.	Increase	Decrease	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Municipal rates and taxes.	1,85,003	1,80,743	4260	..	There is an increase of about Rs. 3,705. The increase is due to the recovery of past arrears and also due to the application of House Tax to Billimora Municipality.
2	Other sources ..	49,827	49,775	32	..	
3	Miscellaneous ..	18,912	19,449	..	587	
4	Grant from Government.	..	..	..	..	
	Total ..	2,53,742	2,50,037	4,292	587	

328. The total expenditure of all the Municipalities taken together was Rs. 9,76,274 as against Rs. 9,67,510 in the preceding year.

Expenditure of all the Municipalities.

329. The expenditure of the Baroda City Municipality during the year was as follows :—

Expenditure of the Baroda City Municipality.

No.	Sources.	1920-21.	1919-20.	Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Central Administration.	1,09,662 3 11	96,929 3 1	12,733 0 10	....	The increase is due to the increase of pay of the establishment.
2	Other Charges ..	1,28,998 10 9	1,51,383 9 3	....	22,364 14 6	The decrease is owing to the fluctuations in the general prices.
3	Roads	70,835 5 8	30,914 15 4	39,920 6 4	....	More roads were repaired during the year under report.
4	Other Public Works .	29,610 8 7	45,166 14 8	....	15,556 6 1	More attention was paid to the work of road repairs. Hence a smaller number of work was executed than during the preceding year.
5	Conservancy	1,00,463 2 2	98,307 6 2	2,155 12 0	....	
6	Road-watering ..	48,579 12 1	34,634 1 4	13,945 10 9	....	
7	Lighting	50,520 0 2	52,771 12 9	....	2,251 12 7	
8	Water Works ..	46,005 6 9	59,975 6 5	....	13,969 15 8	

No.	Sources.	1920–21.	1919–20.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
9	Drainage	70,720 8 8	42,436 2 5	28,284 6 3	....	As the accounts with the City Improvement Trust for the preceding year were settled during the year under report, there is an increase under this head.
10	Compensation ..	9,717 15 5	7,106 4 11	2,611 10 6	....	More properties were acquired during the year under report.
11	City Improvement Trust.	50,000 0 0	50,000 0 0	....	....	As in the preceding year Rs. 50,000 were paid to the City Improvement Trust during the year under report.
	Total ..	7,15,113 10 2	6,69,605 12 4	99,650 14 8	54,143 0 10	There is a total increase of Rs. 45,507-13-10 in the expenditure during the year.

Expenditure of other Municipalities.

330. The following figures represent the principal items of expenditure by the other Municipalities during the year:—

No.	Sources.	1920-21.	1919-20.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	General Administration.	26.427 15 4	22,400 3 1	4,027 11 3	....	On the whole there is a good increase in expenditure which is attributed to the road and other public works, conservancy and lighting and also general administration, owing to scarcity allowance.
2	Roads and other Public Works.	62,022 7 5	45,878 5 4	16,144 2 1	....	
3	Road Watering ..	6,610 3 11	7,091 12 8	....	481 8 9	
4	Conservancy	55,315 8 7	49,754 8 5	5,561 0 2	....	
5	Lighting	37,698 13 6	36,056 2 9	1,642 10 9	....	
6	Other charges ..	71,908 14 8	70,301 9 6	1,607 5 2	....	
7	Compensation ..	1,176 14 0	6,391 9 6	....	5,214 11 6	
	Total ..	2,61,160 13 5	2,37,874 3 3	28,982 14 5	5,696 4 3	

331. The system of voting by ballot was continued as before.

Vote by ballot.

332. The Municipalities and Vishishta Panchayats' Conference was convened under the presidentship of the Dewan in which several questions of public importance were discussed.

Municipalities and Vishishta Panchayats' Conference.

CHAPTER VI.

INDUSTRIES.

A. Agriculture.

Personnel.

333. The Department continued under the direct on of Mr. C. V. Sane, B. Ag. (Bombay), B. Sc.(Kans.), M. Sc. (Wisc.)

The post of the Agricultural Engineer was sanctioned by Government.

Tractor introduction outstanding feature of year's work.

334. The introduction and demonstration of tractors following on the trials at Nagpur, formed the outstanding feature of the year's activities. Government had sanct oned Rs. 30,000 to be advanced without interest to enterprising agriculturists for the purchase of power farming machinery in addition to Rs. 10,000 sanctioned for the purchase of a tractor for demonstration purposes for the Agricultural Department.

From this Departmental grant of Rs. 10,000 a Fordson Tractor for the light soil sections of Gujarat was purchased and demonstrated at several places. A power Disc Harrow was also purchased from the same grant and is expected to give every satisfaction.

Rs. 26,600 advanced without interest for tractor purchases.

335. From the grant of Rs. 30,000 for advancing to cultivators Rs. 26,600 have been advanced and resulted in the introduction of three different types of tractors, *e.g.*,

Case, Fordson and Austin in Savli, Karjan and Petlad respectively. The Department placed every expert help available at the disposal of these purchasers and this assisted them considerably in the working of the various machines. The Dewan paid a visit to see one of these machines in operation and has instructed for further help being accorded particularly in the matter of providing technical assistance for tractor operators.

Sectional Board of Agriculture Meeting, World Cotton Conference.

336. The Sectional Board of Agricultural Meeting at Pusa which the Director attended under Government Orders was the next event of some importance. The World Cotton Conference held in England during the year must also be mentioned here. Mr. Khasherao Jadhav was nominated to represent our Government at this Conference and his report is awaited with interest.

Deputation of students for Cotton Training, Dairying and Statistics.

337. During the year quite a number of students were deputed for special training in Cotton, Dairying and Statistics. Out of the 2 Cotton Students so deputed, one was recalled for study abroad in England, and the other continued his training. Students for the Dairy finished their abridged course duly. Mr. G. K. Desai was deputed to Calcutta to attend the Statistical Class under the Government of India and has duly finished his course.

Other note-worthy points of the year's activities.

338. Other note-worthy points of the year's work were an exhaustive study of the possibility of Sugar Cane cultivation for sugar manufacture by the Tata Sugar Corporation, assistance rendered in the compilation of Census figures, with special reference to live-stock statistics and a special

series of lectures on agricultural matters arranged for the students of the Male Training College at Baroda.

Improved cotton seed distribution and sale.

339. The activities of the Agricultural Departments of both Bombay and Baroda Governments in the distribution of improved cotton seed South of Narbada have been very much appreciated by the cultivators as could be seen from the fact that over 10,000 maunds of seed of this improved variety has been taken in Navsari District as compared with only about 2,000 maunds last year.

In spite of the last year's cotton prices being low, farmers, who had sown the improved seed, have been able to realise from 5 to 10 Rupees more per Bhar over the local rate. Where people had joined hands for the general disposal of their produce, they have been able to get even upto Rs. 15 more per Bhar.

Rs. 99,600 advanced for productive Agricultural Improvements.

340. The thoughtful provision of grants for productive Ag icultural Improvements meets with full appreciation by the people. The grant is chiefly used for the installation of oil engine and pumps. During the year, a sum of Rs. 99,600 has been so advanced to 19 persons.

Finances.

341. The total expenditure including special allowance and receipts of the department amount to Rs. 1,03,450-3-6 and Rs. 20,927-6-9 respectively against Rs. 74,911-5-3 and Rs. 14,364-1-3

of the last year. The following table gives the figures for each section :—

No.	Item.	Expenditure.			Receipts of Contribution.			Remark.
1	2	3			4			5
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
1	Administration..	15,999	7	1	237	2	9	
2	Agriculture including Farms and Entomology and Propaganda.	28,360	13	0	9,636	5	6	
3	Dairy	12,734	10	6	4,298	3	3	
4	Agricultural Engineering including establishment, boring and Tractor purchases.	21,347	15	5	1,903	5	10	
5	Veterinary	24,980	5	6	4,802	5	5	
	Total ..	1,03,450	3	6	20,927	6	9	

Seasonal Conditions.

342. The rain-fall conditions during the year were far from satisfactory. The season commenced quite timely and continued to hold out promise of a very successful season up to the end of August, although the intensity of the season regarding quantity was below normal. The practical cessation of the monsoon after August coupled with the small quantity already received, changed the character of the season from one of hopefulness to that of depression. The Baroda District was perhaps the worst-hit from this sudden collapse of the monsoon, resulting in many cases of rain-fall below even 50 per cent. of the previous ten years' average. Kadi somehow managed to have

quite a fair rain-fall, but the few September showers received in Navsari, Baroda and even Amreli did not reach this part.

Agricultural Conditions.

343. The results of such a season were bound to be of a depressing character. The pulses and Rabi maturing crops suffered a serious set-back ; for obvious reasons, it was not a year suitable for rice conditions ; with regard to cotton it turned out to be doubly disappointing. The season was not propitious for good out-turn and the market was even less favourable. The Kharif crops except paddy gave a fair account of themselves and to this is to be attributed the remarkable staying power shown by the agriculturists. It was a season of general water scarcity and of a pinch in fodder supply. It was a matter of some relief that there was no further harrassment of the crop beyond a little trouble from rats in Mangrol, and a slight touch of frost in Mehsana and Harij.

Working of the Department.

344. The working of the Department may be divided into three main sections :—

(A) Agricultural.

(B) Agricultural Engineering.

(C) Veterinary.

(A.) AGRICULTURE.

Activities of Agricultural Section.

345. In the Agricultural Section are included the following activities :—

(*a*) Farms.

(*b*) Dairy.

(*c*) Entomology.

(*d*) Propaganda dealing with the work of—

(1) District Staff.

(2) Agricultural Associations, Demonstrations, Shows and Exhibition.

(3) Publication.

(*a*) FARMS.

346. The Department had in its charge two farms. one at Baroda and the other at Jagudan in the Kadi District.

(1) *Baroda Model Farm.*

347. This farm is located outside the City of Baroda about a mile from Baroda Railway on the Alembic Road. It represents the conditions of the Goradu Soil Section of the Baroda District. The gross area of the farm is about 84 acres of which about 66 were under cultivation during the year. For the sake of convenience the cropping scheme has been grouped under three classes—Model, Experimental and Misce laneous.

Character of the season and rain-fall.

348. The monsoon commenced about the second week of June and the usual cultural and sowing operations successfully completed by the end of the month. Mention must be made here of cold weather rains received last year in January which considerably helped the preliminary cultivation of the fields ; but for this the rains received in June would not have been so useful for giving the crops an early start. A little rain received in May led to the same result. As recorded elsewhere the condition of crop suddenly changed for the worse after the cessation of monsoon in August. The total rain-fall

recorded for the year was 15·37 inches, *i.e.*, less than even 50 per cent. of the ten years' average. This amount was registered in 41 precipitations.

Semi-dry crop result.

349. It might be of interest to record what good cultivation and sound seed may do for the farmer even under such admittedly semi-dry conditions. The following table shows the principal dry crops cultivated as such, the area under each, and the maximum and average yields realised:--

No.	Name of Crops.	Area in Acres.		Average yield per Acre.		Maximum obtained per Acre.	
		A.	G.	Mds.	Srs.	Mds	Srs.
1	Bajri	9	25	17	24	25	36
2	Cotton	15	7	9	30	16	16
3	Castors	5	30	9	36	17	15

Work done regarding crops.

350. As a result of this year's work on the farm the following observations may be made. It was found that as compared with Cawnpore and Bhavnagar Bajri, the local farm-selected seed did better than either of the imported strains yielding from 150 to 300 lbs. more per acre. With regard to spacing of Bajri the result shows as if the closer planting gave larger yields. With regard to cotton spacing the best out-turn was from a plot where the distance between the rows was 5 ft. With regard to the use of artificial manures for chillies it is noticed that while the artificial manures resulted in the increase of crop, the cost of manure was more than can be made good from the increased out-turn, indicating thereby that until such manures become

cheaper than at present, their use cannot be recommended for general application. With regard to cotton, a curious fact noticed is the high ginning percentage of Surat farm seed as compared with seed from Dabhoi. The pure selected strain from Surat gave a low out-turn, a low ginning percentage but cotton of the best quality as compared with other types, grown on the farm.

Trial of the new implements.

351. In the trial of the new implements, we find in the spring-tooth harrow, an implement that will very much supply the despatch of work required by the farmer after the first few showers. While it will work the land to about the same depth as the indigenous plough, we find that it can easily cover thrice as much area in a working day as the country plough. It is also a suitable implement for interculturing or cultivation after the crop is harvested. Properly demonstrated it appears from its work on the farm that it will receive better response from the farmers than the B.T. 2 plough.

The horse-hoe, the peg-tooth cultivator and the disc-harrow are other implements that continue to give splendid service to the farm, and whose work is very much appreciated by visitors.

Expenditure.

352. The total expense of the farm including establishment and other charges is Rs.10,750-9-11 against an income of Rs. 7,224-9-3; the actual expenditure for farm contingencies is calculated at Rs. 7,771-12-4.

(2) *Jagudan Farm.*

353. The farm is located near the Jagudan Railway Station about 7 miles from Mehsana in the Kadi District.

The soil represents the light sandy section of that part. The area of the farm is about 25 bighas.

Seasonal Conditions.

354. The monsoon broke out about the middle of June and continued to be active up to the end of August, after which, no more rain was received. The total rain-fall recorded during the year was however 22 inches and 57 cents considerably in excess of what was received in Baroda. The month of July was the wettest month of the year accounting for more than fifty per cent. of the rain-fall recorded during the year. The total number of rainy days was only 17.

Summary of work done and results obtained.

355. The principal work on the farm was in connection with the trial of Pusa wheat, Cawnpore pulses and Poona juwars; the use of artificial manures in Tobacco, Chillies and Wheat; and the best double cropping system. With regard to the first it was found that the imported or acclimatized Pusa wheat cannot overreach the local Wajia in out-turn, but the produce from Pusa seed is such a uniform product of an agreeable colour of grain that it fetches 3 to 4 annas more per maund than the local type. Even if we take 20 maunds as an average out-turn per bigha, it would mean Rs. 4 to 5 more per bigha by the cultivation of the Pusa wheat. On the farm, while the average was 30 maunds per bigha, it would mean 6 to 7 Rupees more per bigha.

With regard to Cawnpore pulses and Poona juwars, both were found unsuitable for conditions obtained at Jagudan. The Cawnpore pulses failed to come to maturity and the Solapuri and Dugadi from Poona and Karmi from Dabhoi were too late as compared with the local type. The use of the

artificial manures for irrigated crops mentioned above gave the same results as in Baroda ; further for chillies which are so susceptible to the attack of white ants that no artificial manure alone could be a safe application. In the double cropping, bajri followed by wheat appears to be about the most economical method of cropping.

The orange plantation bore a commercial crop for the first time and brought an income of over a hundred rupees.

Expenditure.

356. The total expenditure of the farm including establishment, farm contingencies and allowances is Rs. 5,196-7-6 against an income of Rs. 2,409-1-0 ; expenditure for farm contingencies alone came to Rs. 3,552-7-6.

(*b*) DAIRY.

Control.

357. During the year the Palace Dairy was placed under the control of the Agricultural Department.

Strength of the herd and health of stock.

358. The total strength of the herd was 95 at the beginning of the year, 56 belonging to the cow group and 39 being buffaloes. The herd was in the grip of an outbreak of rinderpest resulting in a few deaths and adversely affecting the health of most of them. The total strength of the herd stood therefore at 85 at the end of the year, 43 in the cow group and 42 in the other.

Breeds maintaining their performance of the cost of production.

359. The Gir cows and Delhi buffaloes form the chief feature of the stock kept. Typical bulls of each breed have been purchased at considerable expense and placed

at the head of the respective herd. The total amount of milk received from cows during the year came to 33,790 lbs. and from buffaloes to 39,460 lbs. The total cost for producing this amount of milk exclusive of supervision and other incidental charges was about Rs. 9,000 which brings the cost of production of one lb. of milk to about 2 annas; including all other charges of supervision and establishment it came to Re. 0-2-9 per lb.

Expenditure.

360. The total expenditure for the Institution was Rs. 12,734-10-6 against an income of Rs. 4,298-3-3.

(c) Entomology.

Work done.

361. The work done in this section has by its nature to be of an educative character. Having to deal with material that is peculiarly apathetic towards the destruction of visible life, it is an up-hill work. Beyond the usual demonstrations to meet boll-worm of cotton, stem-borer of tobacco and Jassids on mango, one complaint requiring special notice was about rat pest reported from some Talukas. The Superintendent of Entomology was specially deputed to supervise the compilation of agricultural statistics in the Census Office.

Expenditure.

362. The total expenditure of this section amounts to Rs. 3,165-7-3 against an income of Rs. 2-11-3.

(d) Propaganda Work.

(1) *District Work.*

Work of Agricultural Inspectors.

363. There are four Agricultural Graduates, one for each District, who act as advisers to agriculturists in the matter of improvement, supervise trials of new crops or manure

in their jurisdiction, and demonstrate implements of proved utility to farmers.

As a result of their activities, the use of ammonium sulphate for sugarcane in Navsari is gaining ground. The trial of new crops in Amreli did not give any results owing to the unsatisfactory condition of the season. The trial of better varieties of cotton brought no definite results for the same reason. The successful introduction of selected seed of cotton in Navsari has been already alluded to. A similar arrangement for the Baroda District is being anxiously awaited. In the Kadi District the Inspec or utilized the greater part of his time in organizing agricultural associations in the different Mahals.

(2) *Demonstrations.*

Karjan Agricultural Association—Billimora Exhibition -Plough Demonstration.

364. During the year under report, revival meeting of the Agricultural Association in Karjan was organized on which occasion a small demonstration was arranged.

At the request of Messrs. Duncan Straton & Co., a series of demonstrations to show the working of their bullock drawn implements was arranged and they were accorded every facility in making it a success.

An Exhibition of some magnitude was held at Billimora to which the Department, in addition to contribution of funds, sent a full set of exhibits in the way of implements, veterinary stall, crop samples, dairy outfit and crop pests and their treatment. Technical help of every description was accorded for the success of the undertaking. The show was an entire success, the horticultural exhibits being of special interest.

(3) *Publications.*

365. The Annual Agricultural Calendar "The Khedut Panchang" was published timely and as a result all the four thousand copies were disposed of within a month of its publication.

Vernacular Gujarati Kheti and Sahakarya.

366. The publication of the Gujarati Agricultural Quarterly "Kheti and Sahakarya" was continued. The preliminary arrangements of a new scheme for the Quarterly have now been completed and the scheme will soon be submitted to Government for consideration.

A leaflet on Motor Tractor and other publications.

367. On account of the numerous inquiries from cultivators regarding Tractors, a leaflet describing the tests and types of motor tractor was published for handy use. A bulletin summarising the work of the Baroda Agricultural Department is in press and another dealing with cultivation of cotton under preparation.

(B) AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING.

Personal work done.

368. Mr. H. C. Gandhi held an officiating charge of the post of the Agricultural Engineer during the greater part of the year. When a Ford-on Tractor was purchased by the Department, Mr. Gandhi had an opportunity of working under the direction of the tractor expert deputed by the Fordson's Company and the demonstration work of the tractor referred to in the earlier part of the report fell to Mr. Gandhi and it was satisfactorily performed. The services of the Agricultural Engineer were unreservedly made available to purchasers of tractor outfits and have been fully utilized.

Boring.

Boring sets and the types in use.

369. Owing to subnormal season in rain-fall the boring section was expected to have a heavy call on its resources, and all the serviceable sets were fully employed. Out of the 19 Cawnpore sets 7 were put to work in Baroda and an equal number in Kadi District and one in Navsari. Out of the two Musto Patents, one was employed in Petlad and the other was lent to the Commerce Department for Gas exploration. Out of the two calyx drills, one was employed in Baroda District and the other in Jagatia.

Work accomplished during the year.

370. The total number of applications received was 126. In all 105 wells were taken up, out of which 76 were successful, 26 unsuccessful and 3 left uncompleted when the year closed. The successful bores resulted in the total in crease of water equivalent to 174 koses, giving the average increase of 1·33 koses per successful hole. Actually, however. Baroda wells give more water-supply, Kadi next and Navsari the lowest so far.

Need and popularity of power driven out-fit.

371. One feature about the power operated machines which requires special notice is the remarkable increase of water-supply in consequence of a successful bore hole. Thus 7 bore holes in Petlad Taluka resulted in a total increase of water equivalent to 42 koses or an increase of 7 koses per hole. The popular demand for power operated machines is constantly on the increase, the depth of woik, the difficulty of securing enough and efficient labour for hand machines and the greater inflow of water-supply contribute to the preference

in favour of power machines even though running expenses may be high.

Expenditure.

372. The total expenditure on this section including the establishment of the Agricultural Engineer and Boring came to Rs. 21,374–15–5 against an income of Rs. 1,903–5–10.

(C) VETERINARY.

Veterinary Dispensaries in the State.

373. There are altogether eleven dispensaries in the Baroda State; five of these, *viz.*, at Baroda, Pattan Amreli, Mehsana and Navsari are fully financed by Government. The others, namely, at Dabhoi, Petlad and Bhadran in Baroda District; Vyara, Kathor and Karchalia in Navsari District are partly contributed to by the Mahal Panchayats. There are many applications from Mahal Panchayats to open Veterinary Dispensaries but under the contribution rules of $\frac{2}{3}$ expenditure from Panchayat, only two out of these, namely, Vijapur and Sankheda, have agreed to make the necessary contribution.

Work done in Dispensaries.

374. The total number of fresh cases treated during the year was 8,990 as against 8,055 during the preceding year. Of this number 1,879 were horses, 5,578 cattle, 742 dogs, and 791 others, including sheep, goats, camels, etc. The number of mofussil cases was 3,570, *i.e.*, about 40 per cent. of the total admission during the year. The number of the cases charged admission fee was 3,862, *i.e.*, slightly abov forty per cent. were animals from non-agricultural classese The daily average attendance of out-door patients was 21·4 and of in-door patients 1·2. Facilities for in-door patients are

not available everywhere and hence the low figure. The total number of operations was 1,373, 534 being major and the rest minor.

Outbreak of Epidemics.

375. There were two or three out-breaks of rinderpest, foot and mouth disease and hœmorrhagic septicæmia and reports were received from sixty-six villages. Rinderpest was the most prevalent of the three, being reported from all districts except Amreli. None apparently were of a serious character and of a wide-spread nature, although it must be confessed that all outbreaks do not find an official record. The total number of animals treated were as follows :— 441 for rinderpest, 87 foot and mouth disease, 32 hœmorrhagic septicæmia and 214 other cases on tour, the total coming to 774. People do not yet permit their animals to be freely inoculated but even so 867 animals were inoculated during the year.

Inspection of Veterinary Dispensaries.

376. The number of Veterinary Dispensaries is on the increase and many of these have to be handled by new men who have no experience of office routine, and they require a little looking after in checking their technical work. A Veterinary Inspector was appointed during the year to do this work and the work of inspection has been partially fulfilled.

Stallion at Pattan Dispensary.

377. The stallion at Pattan maintained by Local Board contribution is giving good service. It is difficult to keep track of the progeny of the stallion, as the owners fail to report the offspring at Pattan inspite of instructions to that

effect. Another stallion was needed at Pattan, but the one purchased being of the Punjab breed, was considered unsuitable and had to be otherwise disposed of.

378. The expenditure for all these Dispensaries amounted to Rs. 24,980-5-6 which comes to Rs. 2-12-6 per head of animal admitted as against Rs. 2-13-0 the preceding year. The admission fee amounted to Rs. 241-6-0. The contribution from Panchayats came to Rs. 4,319-7-10.

Finance.

B. Commerce.

I. Administration.

379. Mr. Manilal B. Nanavati held the office of the Director of Commerce and Industry throughout the year.

Personnel.

II. Industries.

380. The industrial activity that was generally observed in the previous year continued unabated during the early part of the year under report. Many new industries were promoted though on a moderate scale, but the financial depression that followed the unusual post-war conditions put most of the new concerns in a difficult position. Though most of the capital needed by the industries was fully subscribed possibly in anticipation of earning an easy premium, great difficulty was felt in collecting the call money. The embarrassment of the promoters increased when the sterling exchange fell to the normal level. Orders for machinery were placed on the calculation of the high rate of exchange and a

Position of old and new Industries.

part of the money was remitted. But these were upset and a larger amount was required to meet the cost of machinery.

Industries curtail their programme or cease to exist.

381. On account of these two-fold difficulties, most of the concerns were compelled either to curtail their programme or delay in placing orders, while a few of the new concerns could not get enough subscription to their capital and were compelled to wind up.

However, it appears that the worst times have gone. The exchange is going up and the prices of machinery are coming down and it is expected that a healthy feeling would re-appear earlier than expected.

Old concerns safe and sound.

382. This financial depression, however, did not affect any of the old concerns which had a very prosperous year.

Details of the industries started recently.

383. *Industries recently started.*—Of the ten Cotton Mills promoted in the previous year, the one at Pattan had to be given up as the Agents could not get the minimum capital. The other nine were making fair progress. The buildings of all the Mills were under construction, while all except one had placed orders for machinery. The Maharani Woollen Mill at Baroda was also making progress and a part of their machinery was on the spot. Of the three Oil Mills, one at Kalol had been abandoned, while another at Dehegam had been kept in abeyance and instead a Ginning Factory was started. The Kheralu Oil Mill was under construction. Of the four large hand-loom and sewing thread factories, the sewing thread factory had not yet materialised while the Kalol

and Visnagar hand-loom factories were being turned into power-loom factories.

How the Chemical Works are faring.

384. *Chemical Works.*—Regarding the two concessions given for Alkali Works at Velan in the Kodinar Taluka and in Okhamandal, at both the places preliminary surveys for salt work were made, while at Velan in addition all the lime-stone areas of Sarakhadi, Advi and Dolasa were thoroughly prospected by the concessionnaires. The Gaekwar Oil and Chemical Works are expected to proceed to the construction of the salt works prior to the putting up of the Alkali factory during the current year. As for the Okhamandal Alkali Works, it is understood that a small syndicate of Bombay financiers is interested in the industry and it is hoped that they would carry it through.

The Sulphuric Acid Factory.

385. The Sulphuric Acid Factory at Baroda was under construction and was converted into a Joint Stock Company during the year.

Cement Factories.

386. *Cement Factories.*—The Cement Factory of the Dwarka Cement Company was nearing completion. Mr. Narottam Morarji is understood to be making arrangements for a Cement Factory at Velan in pursuance of the concession given to him.

Some other factories.

387. No progress was made by the proposed factory to manufacture solid extracts as also by the China Clay Refinery. It is quite possible that the lease for the latter deposits will have to be cancelled. The Boot and Shoe Factory at Baroda as well as Pottery Works at Dehegam appear to be materialising.

It will appear from the above that most of the concerns projected are on way to their being materialised. Most of them will be in full working order during the current year.

388. *New Industries.*—As mentioned above, the industrial spirit continued and several new industries were promoted. They may be summarised as under :—

New industries summarised.

5 Cotton Mills—

1 at Sidhpur, 1 at Visnagar, 1 at Kalol, 1 at Baroda and 1 at Navsari.

1 Mill for Cotton Waste Spinning at Sidhpur.

Of these six factories, it is doubtful whether the Mill at Baroda would materialise. The Visnagar and Kalol Mills will be weaving mills and will be small factories.

1 Factory for the manufacture of Hume Pipes was started at Miyagam.

Besides these large industries, ten more factories were organised.—

5 Cotton Ginning Factories,

1 Hand-loom Weaving Factory on a fairly large scale,

1 Saw Mill,

1 Stove Manufacturing Factory, and

2 Other small concerns.

Several Dairy Companies were also promoted but all these except one seem to be dropping out, as they had no proper schemes and could not get the necessary capital.

389. *Sugar Factory at Vyara.*—During the year inquiries were received from the Tata Sugar Corporation Limited, for the development of Sugar-cane cultivation and the erection of a Suga Factory in the State. Suitable sites were shown in the Gandevi, Mahuva, Vyara and Songhad Talukas of the Navsari District, which were, afterwards, visited by their experts. Ultimately Vyara was selected where the soil was considered quite suitable and where sugar-cane was cultivated on a small scale also. Most of the suitable land round about was taken up and its expropriation was out of consideration; therefore, a scheme was prepared by which the proposed Sugar Factory could get a steady supply of cane from the agriculturists, and submitted to the farmers of the locality for their consideration.

The Tata Sugar Corporation wish to create a Sugar Factory.

The whole scheme, however, depended upon the Zankhri Irrigation Project which the Government was developing and it was kept in abeyance till the irrigation facilities were first provided.

390. *Loans to Industries.*—Four applications were received for loans of the total value of Rs. 48,00,000. All the four applicationr were sanctioned, but the amount of the loans was reduced to Rs. 24,50,000. The following is the list of Industries to which the loans were granted :—

Details of loans to Industries.

The Dwarka Cement Co., Ltd., Rs. 2,50,000 (this is in addition to Rs. 7,50,000 already sanctioned).

The Darbhanga Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Ltd., Navsari, Rs. 7,00,000 (to be advanced through the Bank of Baroda).

The Gaekwar Oil and Chemical Works, Ltd., (for their Alkali Factory at Velan) Rs. 7,00,000.

Mr. Narottam Morarji Gokaldas for the proposed Cement Works at Velan, Rs. 8,00,000.

All these loans will be given in the form of debentures. It is gratifying to note that the Bank of Baroda, Limited, agreed to take the debentures of the last two concerns on behalf of the State for a short period, should an occasion arise to seek the Bank's assistance. Of the loans promised by the State to several concerns, payment of Rs. 10 lakhs was made to the Dwarka Cement Company, Limited, against their issue of debentures for the amount during the year.

The loan of Rs. 1,55,000 made to the Hind Candle Works at Billimora was paid back when due.

The Bank of Baroda, Limited, opened branches at Dabhoi, Amreli, Pattan and Petlad during the year. These would add to the Banking facilities in the State.

Other concessions.

391. *Concessions.*—Besides the financial facilities promised as stated in the preceding paragraph, there were 11 applications pending at the end of the previous year, while 13 more applications were received for various kind of concessions, mentioned in section 15 of the Rules for the Development of Commerce and Industry. Of these, 8 were sanctioned with some modifications, 2 were rejected, 2 were withdrawn by the applicants and the remaining 12 were pending at the end of the year. Of the 8 applications, 6 were by Cotton Mills and 2 by miscellaneous industries. The concessions promised consisted of (1) payment of octroi in a lump sum, (2)

water at concession rate, (3) provision of Railway Siding, (4) construction of roads joining the factory with main public roads, (5) exemption for a limited period from payment of Excess Profit, Super Tax and such others.

Other facilities.

392. *Other Facilities.*—His Highness' Government had provided several other facilities for the development of industries such as the construction of Railways and Harbours. The plans for Velan harbour were being prepared by Sir George Buchanan as also for the Adatra harbour. The construction of the Kodinar Railways was kept in abeyance till definite assurances were received from the Cement and Alkali concerns at Velan that they will proceed to put up the factories. These being recently received the construction of the railway will commence. The Billimora River Survey was conducted and final report was being awaited.

Details of applications for acquisition of land.

393. *Acquisition of land.*—There were two applications pending at the end of the previous report, while 6 more received during the year for a compulsory acquisition of land for factories under the Land Acquisition Act. Of these 4 were sanctioned and 2 were pending at the end of the year. Land was ordered to be acquired at their cost under the Land Acquisition Act.

As mentioned in the previous report, Rules for the preliminary inquiry of applications for acquisition of land were sanctioned. Under the Rules, a Committee consisting of the Suba of the District wherein the factory is to be located, and the Director of Commerce and Industry was appointed, who will go into the merits of the application and recommend it to

Government. Later on, on the recommendation of the Legislative Council, a representative of the District Board was added on the Committee. The appointment of the committee had a good deal facilitated the disposal of the applications.

Investigation of Industries.

Co-operative Investigation of Industries.

394. (*a*) *Co-operative Investigation of Industries.*—Under this Department's Notification, dated 23rd March 1920, for the co-operative investigation of industries 4 applications were received and the investigations were made with the results as stated hereunder :—

(*i*) *The employment of a Fermentation Expert for the Alembic Chemical Works Company, Limited.*—This Company had expressed a desire to engage an expert for the development of their Pharmaceutical Department. But before this expert was engaged, it was considered desirable that the working of the Distillery should be properly looked into as it failed to give the normal yield of liquor and it was decided that a Fermentation Expert may be engaged and they approached the Department to get one and to render them financial assistance towards the expenses. The services of the Tata Engineering Company, Limited, were engaged and a trial run of the factory with the object of collecting reliable data for submission to the expert before he came here was made. An expert was selected. The estimate of cost when made came to Rs. 30,000 which the company was not prepared to undergo and the inquiry was dropped.

(*ii*) *Glass Manufacture.*—Two Bombay financiers had expressed a desire to start a plate glass factory at Baroda, provided the conditions were favourable to the industry. Before, however, an expert was engaged to draw up a report, it was considered desirable to have the local sands tested by a competent Glass Technologist. Therefore, samples of Sankheda and Pedhamli sands and Songir sand-stones were sent to the National Physical Laboratory, London, through the Tata Engineering Company, Limited. The report stated that the sands were unfavourable for the industry and therefore further inquiry was dropped.

(*iii*) *Manufacture of Ruby Glass.*—This enquiry was instituted at the request of the Gujarat Glass Works at Baroda who wanted to know the process for its manufacture.

The inquiry was entrusted to the Imperial Institute, London. The expert consulted by them was of opinion that the sample sent was not "glass" but was a fabricated Ruby and that it was not possible to manufacture the artificial Gem in India owing to the absence in India of the high temperature furnaces necessary for the purpose.

(*iv*) *The Petlad Dye-house Effluent Nuisance.*—The investigation of this problem was given to the Tata Engineering Company, Limited, who after making local inquiries and after making the necessary laboratory tests of the waters, suggested certain methods of deodorizing and clarifying the effluents for the abatement of the nuisance. The estimated

cost of thoroughly treating the effluents came rather high. It was, therefore, proposed that a part of the process may be dropped and a trial made with rest. The work will be undertaken in the current year.

395. (b) *Technical and Industrial Investigations.*—Besides the special inquiries made above the Department continued to conduct inquiries with the object of determining the economic value of the raw materials in the State. The Assistant-in-charge was engaged on Fish Canning and the investigation of the natural Gas at Jagatia and therefore no new work was undertaken but the problems already undertaken were investigated upon.

Details of investigations.

(i) *Petlad Tobacco.*—Complete analysis of all the samples were received from the Tata Engineering Company, Limited, with a report on the comparative value of our tobacco with that of Egyptian, Virginia, etc., with the recommendation that certain manurial experiments should be made in the cultivation of tobacco with the object of improving its quality. The report was sent to the Agricultural Department for action. Samples of the leaf were sent to Cigarette Factory at Gandevi for trial but the results were not promising.

(ii) *Alkaline Waters in Kadi District.*—Analytical results of the waters of the saline brooks in the Kadi District were received during the year and indicated that they contained sodium carbonate mixed with other salts.

There was an excess of common salts in all the samples. The percentage of soda was too small and it was not possible to work the deposits commercially for soda manufacture.

(*iii*) *Casein and Lactose.*—The expert to whom detailed information of the local Casein factories, their methods of manufacture, the amount of skimmed milk available was sent, submitted a report embodying the full process of manufacturing lactose and casein, the machinery required in the manufacture with their prices and the cost of manufacture. He was, however, of opinion that the local dairy industry was too scattered and that sufficient milk at one place was not available to successfully run a factory.

(*iv*) *Wood-distillation.*—Negotiations for concessions for wood-distillation were concluded with the Western India Industrial Syndicate and the papers were submitted to Government for sanction.

(*v*) *Ceramic Survey.*—As mentioned in last year's report Mr. C. P. Shah was engaged for a ceramic survey of the State. He joined duty in January and completed his work at the end of the year.

The appointment of Mr. Shah was synchronized with the appointment of Mr. V. S. Shambashiva Iyer, Geologist and a common programme of tour was arranged for the inspection of some of the important clay deposits of Gandevi, Ransipur, etc. In all 45 samples of clays from Gandevi, Kathore, Velachha, Vijapur and Okhamandal Talukas and several samples of Bauxite Felspar were examined and reported upon. A final report of the whole inquiry is being prepared.

Mr. Shah during his tour visited almost all the Brick and Tile factories and his advice was made available

free of charge to all of them. In every case, important suggestions were made that would benefit the owners.

(*vi*) *Geological Survey.*—During the year the services of Mr. V. S. Shambashiva Iyer were engaged for a period of three months. In the course of his tour, Mr. Iyer visited the following places :—

(1) Gandevi, Ghala, Ransipur and Kota Rampur for pottery clays.

(2) Ghala, Sankheda and Kota Rampur for ochres.

(3) Ghala for Pyrites.

(4) Nani Naroli and Ghala for Lime-stones.

(5) Ransipur and Sankheda for Felspar.

(6) Damnagar and Dhari for Calcite.

(7) Dhari and Khamba for Gypsum.

(8) Jagatia for natural gas.

During the course of his survey, Mr. Iyer came across new deposits of calcite and bauxite at Nani Naroli. Mr. Iyer's report has been recently received.

Jagatia Gas Operation.

396. *Natural Gas at Jagatia.*—Further investigation of the natural gas found at Jagatia in the Kodinar Taluka was continued during the year. The gas when analysed indicated about 98 p.c. Methane.

Drilling operations were continued under the supervision of the Geologist nominated by the Tata Engineering Company, Limited. In all five bores were made, the lowest going to 190 feet. The cores indicated layers of milliolite lime-stone, sand, gray calcarious clay, alternate layers of lime-stone mixed with clay, calcarious shale and clay, and similar layers. No trap was, however, noticed. In the absence of a measuring apparatus the strength of the flow could not be measured.

A report of the work so far done was received and an expert is being consulted before deep boring could be undertaken to determine the source of the gas.

397. *Administration of the Mining Act.*—Rules under the Mining Act that were submitted to Government in the previous year were sanctioned and were published during the year.

Rules under Mining Act.

Three applications were received for approval certificates which were granted during the year against 2 in the previous year ; while renewal certificates were granted in three cases.

398. *Granite Quarrying.*—Samples of building stones found in the State were shown to several firms of Building Engineering in Bombay and several inquiries were received. The Tata Construction Company applied for quarrying leases for Bhulvan granite and Songir sand-stone which were granted. They are putting up power machinery at Bhulvan for the working of the granite quarries.

Quarries of Building Stones in the State.

399. *Fisheries.*—During the year both the Okhamandal and the Kodinar Experimental Stations were working. Mr. Gupte continued

Working of the Experimental Stations.

to be in charge of the Okhamandal Station while Mr. Dotivala was in charge of the Kodinar Fisheries.

Okhamandal Fisheries.

400. *Okhamandal Fisheries.*—The Dwarka Cement Company paid very high wages and attracted all the labour that was available. Only about the end of the year some fishers were available and the transplantation of young window-pane oysters was carried out. In all 3,83,500 oysters were taken from Divdi beds and relaid at Gopi and Hamusar.

The recently stocked beds at Balapur were frequently visited and the oysters were found to be healthy and increasing in weight. No seed pearls were, however, observed except in a few cases. It is expected that they will attain their full development during the current year.

Okhamandal Station closed.

401. As most of the work and investigations, as suggested by Mr. James Hornell, Director of Fisheries, Madras, were completed, the Okhamandal Station was closed at the end of the year.

Velan Fishery.

402. *Velan Fishery.*—The possibilities of introducing a fish canning industry in the Kodinar Taluka were investigated during the previous year. Preliminary estimates of capital and revenue accounts showed that a lucrative industry could be started. The fish found on the coast were, however, never canned. With a view to determine the suitability of the fish for canning and to determine its market value, canning experiments were started at Velan. Unless these points were determined, it was considered unlikely that anyone would come forward to take up the industry.

Canning experiments on Pomfrets, Fish Roe, Goal and Bombay Ducks were made and about 700 tins were prepared. These were sent as samples to experts and their opinions were invited.

Several difficulties were, however, met in preparing cans and in getting fresh fish as also in getting proper soldering materials and solderers. Fresh experiments will, however, be continued during the current year.

403. *Hand Industries. Hand-loom Demonstrations.*—

Details of Hand-loom Demonstration.

Demonstration in the working of the improved Fly-shuttle Pit Loom was given at Baroda, Ganpatpura, Miyagam and Rarod in the Baroda District and at Amreli and Damnagar. The man in charge of the Kadi party remained absent for most of the time but his assistant worked at Sidhpur for a time. Of all the parties, the Amreli party was successful in introducing a large number of improved looms. The Baroda class was mostly used as a training class for young boys of the city in hand-loom weaving. In all 101 fly-shuttle looms including five frame looms, one warping machine, one warping frame and one doubling machine were introduced.

404. *Hand-loom factories.*—

Small Hand-loom factories opened with the assistance of the Department.

Besides the two large hand-loom factories, as reported before, six small factories were promoted with assistance of the staff of the Department, at Padra, Rarod, Ganpatpura, Baroda, and Mehsana. In each from 5 to 10 looms were introduced with the necessary preparatory machinery. The Mehsana factory proved very successful and served as a model in the District. The most interesting feature of Rarod and Ganpat-

pura factories was that they were started by agriculturists with the object of utilising their spare time in weaving. The weavers engaged on the looms were also cultivators and learnt weaving with the same object.

Experiments in wool weaving fairly successful.

405. *Experiments in Wool Weaving.*—Experiments in weaving Kathiawar wool were continued during the year and they turned out fairly successful. Later on, two looms were worked on a factory system with the object of collecting reliable data regarding out-turn and the cost of weaving. The results showed that small woollen factories could be started with profit.

Data for a small Hosiery factory collected.

406. *Hosiery Class.*—At the Baroda Demonstration Station instructions continued to be given in Hosiery weaving. Reliable data for a small Hosiery factory were collected and are being published.

Two new Bulletins on Weaving published.

407. *Publications on Weaving.*—Besides the two Bulletins published in the previous year two more were published; one on small hand-loom factories and another on co-operative societies for artisans, specially weavers. The former pamphlet was very well received by the public and was published *in extenso* by some of the daily papers of Bombay. This attracted a large number of inquiries both from the State and outside.

III. Boiler and Factory Inspection.

Administration.

408. The charge of boiler and Factory Inspector remained with Mr. S. M. Dighe during the whole year.

409. *Boiler Inspection.*—There were 208 private factories in the State using steam boilers during the year against 203 in the previous year.

Boiler Inspection.

Of the 239 boilers on register, 11 were Government and 228 private. Of the latter, 151 were in use as in the previous year for which fees were received. The income from fees, etc., came to Rs. 5,528–0–3 and the expenditure on the staff, etc., to Rs. 4,671–3–0. The corresponding figures for the items in the previous year were Rs. 5,496-12-6 and Rs. 4,304–5–9 respectively. There were no prosecutions. No accident was reported under the Boiler Act.

410. *Factory Inspection.*—The number of factories subject to inspection under the Act rose to 105 as against 103 in the previous year.

Factory Inspection.

The new factories brought on the register were the Ginning Factories at Dehegam and Kadi. Of these 105 factories, 100 were working during the year against 101 in the previous year. Of the total number of factories working during the year 11 were perennial, and 89 were seasonal. Of the former 4 and of the latter 86 were connected with the cotton industry.

411. The total number of operatives employed in the factories was 10,199 as against 10,385 in the previous year. And of these 9,091 were employed in the cotton industry as against 9,377 in the previous year.

Persons employed in factories.

There were 2,517 women and 1,049 children at work as against 2,923 and 887 respectively in the previous year.

412. All the perennial factories were inspected more than 4 times and the seasonal once and more. None of the factories escaped inspection.

Inspection of factories.

The sanitary arrangement and the fencing of machinery were generally satisfactory and well maintained.

There was one minor accident in the year.

Strike trouble was reported only at the Baroda Spinning and Weaving Mill. The strike was turned into a lock out and some of the men left Baroda and went to Ahmedabad. However, some increase in wages was given and the men had been slowly returning.

IV. Electricity Act.

Application under Electricity Act.

413. There was one application for a license under the Electricity Act pending at the end of the year and two more applications were received for Navsari and Dabhoi. Licenses were granted during the year for Navsari and Kadi while the Dabhoi application was pending investigation.

V. Joint Stock Companies and Benevolent Societies.

Number of Companies on the Register.

414. In the beginning of the year, there were 63 Joint Stock Companies on the register. Thirty new companies were registered during the year, making a total of 93 companies. Of these, five companies were cancelled, leaving 88 companies on the register at the end of the year. All of these were Public Companies.

Classification of new companies.

415. The new 30 companies may be classified as under:—

(I) Trading 17

(II) Mills and Presses.

(a) Cotton Mills 5

(b) Cotton and Jute Screws and Presses 5

(c) Others 1

(III) Cattle-breeding and Farming .. 1

(IV) Others 1

Total of new companies 30

Of the 88 companies on the register at the end of the year, three companies went into liquidation. The total number of companies under liquidation was 10 against 9 in the previous year.

416. The following table gives a comparative statement of the authorised, subscribed and paid up capital of the companies at the end of the previous year and the year under report :—

Capital of the Companies

At the end of the year.	Number of companies on the register.	Capital.		
		Authorised.	Subscribed.	Paid up.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1919-20	63	5,67,75,814	3,01,61,774	97,11,629
1920-21	88	8,00,29,814	3,67,98,284	1,50,64,393
Net increase during the year under report ..	25	2,32,54,000	66,36,510	53,52,764

It will appear that the increase during the year both in the number of companies and in authorised capital was about 40 per cent. and in subscribed and paidup capital about 22 per cent. and 54 per cent. respectively.

Of the 88 companies on the register at the end of the year besides the companies under liquidation, 13 companies were inactive while the rest were either working or collecting capital.

Registration of mortgages.

417. In one case, the registration of mortgages was made under Section 118 of the Act.

Auditors.

418. Rules under Section 153 of the Companies Act for the issue of certificates to Auditors were sanctioned by Government. Under Section 34 of the rules, an Auditors' Council consisting of (1) the Accountant General, (2) the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies and (3) a member elected by the Mill Owners' Association, was appointed for the administration of the rules. Sixteen certificates were issued during the year of which 14 were permanent and 2 temporary.

Inspection under Section 147 of the Companies' Act.

419. *Inspection under Section 147 of the Companies' Act.*—On the application of the Shareholders of the Pratapsingh Commercial Bank, Limited, an inspection of the affairs of the Bank was ordered by Government under Section 147 of the Companies' Act. The report indicated grave irregularities in the management of the concern. It was forwarded to the applicants and further inquiry was going on.

Benevolent Societies.

420. *Benevolent Societies.*—There were 20 Benevolent Societies on the register under the Benevolent Societies' Act at the end

of the last year. Two new societies were registered during the year, thus making a total of 22 societies in all.

Number of documents registered.

421. *General.*—The total number of documents registered during the year under report was 502 against 237 in the previous year.

Receipts.

422. *Receipts.*—The total receipts for the year from the Joint Stock Companies and Benevolent Societies amounted to Rs. 3.455-2-1 against Rs. 4.189-12-0 in the previous year.

Prosecutions.

423. *Prosecutions.*—There were two prosecutions during the year under the Companies' Act, one for not filing balance sheet in time and the other for issuing a prospectus before filing the same. Both of these resulted in convictions.

Rules and Forms.

424. *Rules and Forms.*— Rules under Section 161 of the Companies' Act that were submitted to Government for sanction during the previous year were approved and were published.

VI. Printing and Stationery.

Annual Expenditure.

425. Printing for all the Departments of the State was done by the Contractor at a cost of Rs. 1,46,167 against Rs 1,39,029 in the previous year. The increase of Rs. 7,138 in the expenditure was mostly due to the increase in the printing work of the State.

The number of books and forms printed amounted to 1,51,22,608 as against 1,14,75,603 in the previous year.

426. On account of scarcity and high prices of paper, the contractor was given, as in the previous year, an increase of 40 per cent. on contract price of paper supplied during the year. Several other facilities, such as advances against bills presented and against paper stored in his godown, use of papers similar to those settled in the contract, etc., were also granted to him.

Increase in paper rates.

VII. Statistics.

427. The work in this branch was confined to the collection of statistics of various sorts and the making of economic surveys of particular class of people or of towns or industries. The social inquiries that are ordered to be conducted by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb were also done in this Branch.

Works done by the Branch.

Hitherto all the statistics collected by this department were published in English. Since the bulk of the people of this State can read only in Gujarati an attempt was made during the year to publish some special bulletins in that language. Therefore, bulletins on Agricultural and Educational Statistics were published in Gujarati. It is hoped that these will be of use to the public.

428. *Survey and Inquiries.*—During the year under report, the following work was done :—

Surveys and Inquiries.

I. Publication of the Statistical Abstract of the State: The Statistical Abstract for the year 1918-19 was published and the same for the year 1919-20 was prepared and was in the press.

II. A Bulletin in Gujarati on the Educational Statistics in the State was published.

III. Bulletin on the Rail-borne Trade Statistics of the three districts of the Baroda was prepared and was sent to the Press.

IV. Bulletin on Agricultural Statistics of the State was prepared and published.

Industrial Census undertaken.

429. Industrial Census of the towns of Baroda and Dabhoi were undertaken. Dabhoi report was ready and was in the Press, while the Baroda Report was under preparation. Most of the inquiries regarding the economic resources of the Okhamandal Taluka were completed and with the object that the material collected may be easily available to the people of the State, a special report on the natural resources of the place was prepared and was sent to the Press. All these reports were prepared in Gujarati.

Necessary information collected and sent to the Census Department.

430. *Decennial Census.*—It was decided by the Government of India that a special Industrial Census should be undertaken along with the General Decennial Census that took place in March 1921. At the request of the Census Commissioner, Baroda State, the Department undertook to collect all the necessary information by the staff of the Department. Accordingly, statistics of Cottage Industries of 22 towns and of all the factories in the State was collected and handed over to the Census Office. Information was also collected regarding the condition of labour in a few typical factories.

Several other inquiries.

431. *Social and Economic Inquiries.*—Besides the work mentioned above, the Department has been

doing several inquiries that may be of general interest to the State.

I. The report of the Economic Development Committee was translated and published.

Report published.

II. To study the system of Life Insurance for Government servants and the system of State Savings Bank obtaining in the Mysore State, the services of Mr. L. J. Thakore of the Account Department were borrowed and he was deputed to Mysore for a month. On the strength of the report submitted by him, proposals were made to Government to open a few Savings Banks in some of the Taluka Treasuries as an experimental measure. As for Life Insurance, a scheme was drawn and was sent to all the departments for opinion.

Life Insurance for State Servants.

432. *Emigration.*—The total number of emigrants from the State during the year was 334 as against 590 during the last year. There were three Honorary Correspondents appointed at Johannesburg, Kampala and in Fiji as in the previous year, who kept the department informed regarding the political conditions of the countries and the social and economic conditions and disabilities of the emigrants.

Statistics of Emigrants.

C. Co-operative Societies.

433. The office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies was held by Mr. Sevaklal D. Parikh, B.A., F.C.I., during the year.

Registrar.

434. There were 25 societies newly registered raising the net total of all societies at the end of March 1921 to 509. This figure

Number of Societies.

includes one cancelled society that was revived and excludes 8 societies which were not working well, and hence cancelled. Two of these institutions were Central Banks, two Banking Unions, 427 Agricultural Societies, 34 Agricultural Non-credit, 41 Non-agricultural credit and 3 non-agricultural Non credit Societies.

Membership and Financial position.

435. The total membership increased from 15,800 to 17,590, the working capital from Rs. 23,97,869 to Rs. 25,70,388 and the reserve fund from Rs. 2,24,074 to Rs. 2,73,538. The net profit for the eight months up to the end of March 1921 was Rs. 36,767 against Rs. 57,797 during the preceding year. The deposits held by the societies rose from Rs. 10,04,479 to Rs. 13,29,339. The average membership per society was 34·5 against 32·2 in the preceding year while the working capital per society was Rs. 5,049·9 against Rs. 4,883 during the previous year and Rs. 146·1 against Rs. 152 per member in the previous year. The total amount of loans advanced during the period was Rs. 4,61,018. Rs. 15,35,053 were due at the end of the period out of which Rs. 3,11,091 were overdue owing to deficient rains and abnormal fall of the cotton market.

Central Banks.

436. The Baroda Central Co-operative Bank continued to do useful work. It satisfied the demands of the societies affiliated to it in the Baroda District, having financed societies to the extent of Rs. 79,204. At the end of the period under report it had deposits to the extent of Rs. 4,41,087 against Rs. 4,12,588 in the preceding year. The Mehsana District Bank was able to meet the demands of the Societies of Kadi District: it financed

societies to the extent of Rs. 42,780 and had Rs. 66,024 as deposits at the end of March 1921.

Redemption of old debts.

437. His Highness' Government was graciously pleased to sanction Rs. 1,00,000 (one lakh) by way of deposits for a period of ten years at a low rate of interest to the Baroda Central Co-operative Bank for the purpose of redeeming the old debts of the members of the societies. As the period under report was not favourable owing to the deficiency of rain and the consequent failure of crops Rs. 8,902 only were advanced to one society through the Bank for the redemption of old debts.

Banking Unions.

438. The two other Banking Unions at Navsari and Kodinar also showed good progress during the year. The Na[illegible] Union advanced loans to the societies liberally a[illegible]ually. It was able to secure Rs. 41,233 as deposits fro[illegible]ublic. On the whole it had deposits to the extent of Rs. 1[illegible],506 at the end of the period. The Kodinar Union also maintained a high standard of work and continued to evince great interest in agricultural improvements. It had one more society affiliated to it during the period under report, a total of 40 societies in all attached to it and had Rs. 60,905 as deposits. The members of the societies in the Kodinar Taluka as already remarked in the last report have now scarcely any need to resort to the Sowcars for loans.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

Number of Agricultural Societies.

439. At the end of the period, there were 461 agricultural societies and they were distributed as under :—

District.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21 ending 31st March.
Baroda	171	219	233
Kadi	63	73	73
Navsari	64	70	70
Amreli	79	83	85
Total ..	377	445	461

(*i*) *Credit.*

Baroda District.

440. As in point of number of societies, so in general progress also the Baroda District continued to lead all other Districts of the State. The societies rose from 190 to 203, Karjan, Baroda, Dabhoi and Shinore being the principal Talukas that contributed to this increase.

Kadi District.

441. The number of societies in the Kadi District were 70. As stated before, the Mehsana District Bank met the requirements of the societies of the Kadi District affiliated to it.

Navsari District.

442. The total number of societies in the Navsari District was 69, most of these being in the Mangrol Taluka. The Navsari Union advanced loans to most of the Societies in the district, but as the funds of the Union were not adequate, a few societies were also financed by the Vyara Agricultural Bank.

443. The Amreli District recorded an increase of two Societies bringing the total to 85 out of which Kodinar Taluka alone claimed 40. The Amreli Pedhi continued to finance, as far as its funds permitted, the societies of the Amreli District affiliated to it. But the societies in the Kodinar Taluka were financed by the Kodinar Union.

Amreli District.

(ii). Non-Credit.

444. The number of societies in this group increased during the period under report from 33 to 34. They comprised two milk supply societies of Nizampura and Sayajipura, seven irrigation societies at Sarar, Bhurakoi, Manej, Simarda, Vatadra, Varnama and Miyagam and 25 Fodder Storage Societies. Of these Fodder Storage Societies 21 are in Baroda District, 3 in Kadi District and 1 in Navsari District. No new Fodder Storage Societies could be organised on account of the shortage of fodder due to the scarcity of rains during the year. It may well be observed here that those Fodder Storage Societies that had stored grass during the preceding year were highly benefitted this year in consequence of the abnormally high prices of grass. The two milk societies purchased 1,05,644 lbs. of milk from their members and disposed it of in the Baroda City at a profit of Rs. 386. Of the seven irrigation societies, those of Bhurakoi, Vatadra Manej and Simarda proved useful to their members.

Number and condition of Non-credit societies.

NON AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

445. The number of non-agricultural societies rose from 42 to 44 of which 41 are credit societies. Of these 5 were Government Servants' Societies, 21 Weavers', 5 Chamars' and

Non-agricultural Societies.

2 Antyajas'; besides these there were 3 Stores and 8 Urban Societies.

Government Servants' Societies.

446. Of the Government Servants' Societies the two at Baroda, *viz.*, the Government Servants' Society and the Judicial Department Society maintained their reputation for useful and progressive work. Their membership was 534 and 144 against 509 and 147 respectively in the preceding year; while their working capital increased from Rs. 43,426 and Rs. 12,651 to Rs. 44,264 and Rs. 14,395; their deposits also went up from Rs. 33.389 and Rs. 10,462 to Rs. 35,063 and Rs. 12,260 respectively. Almost all the loans were punctually paid. The Government Servants' Societies at Mehsana, Navsari and Amreli did very little work during the year.

Urban Banks and Societies.

447. There were 8 Urban societies working during the year as in the preceding year. Of these 4 are at Baroda. The Anyonya Sahakari Mandli showed satisfactory progress, its members having increased from 409 to 566 the working capital from Rs. 1,16,418 to Rs. 1,18,569 and deposits from Rs. 95,259 to Rs. 98,890. The Baroda City Urban Society did not evince much interest during the period under report. The other two societies in the Baroda City were composed of Mahomedans, both of which worked fairly. The Vaso Bank also showed good progress and advanced loans to the extent of Rs. 29,555 to its members against Rs. 22,238 in the preceding year. Of the rest, Changa Society did some work while that of Amreli did not work at all.

Weavers' and Chamars' Societies.

448. The number of weavers' societies increased from 19 to 22 while that of the Chamars' continued to be 5, making a total of 27,

out of which 25 were in the Kadi District, 1 in Baroda District and one in Amreli District. Most of them did fairly good work. The Chamars' Societies at Chitroda and Kheralu in the Kadi District worked satisfactorily. They have continued to supply *Kos* made of more reliable materials to their neighbouring Agricultural Societies.

Co-operative Stores.

449. The Co-operative Stores at Baroda showed some improvement. The total sales during the period of eight months under report amounted to Rs. 20,210 against Rs. 23.443 in the previous year. One new Co-operative Swadeshi Store which was started at Amreli last year is still in its infancy.

Milk Stores.

450. The Milk Stores at Baroda supplied during the period under report 36,427 lbs. of milk against 57,346 in the previous year. It made a profit of Rs. 82 against Rs. 148 in the previous year.

Co-operative Conferences.

451. Three Co-operative Conferences were held at Mehsana. Pattan and Karjan during the period under report. These Conferences were highly instrumental in advancing the cause of co-operation by dissemination of its principles amongst the general public. Several important resolutions were also discussed and passed in connection with the actual working of the societies.

Agricultural Banks.

Honorary Organisers.

452. The Department as usual tried its best to obtain assistance of the leading public men as Honorary Organisers and there were 14 such Honorary Organisers at the end of the year.

Agricultural Banks.

453. There were four Agricultural Banks (Pedhis) working as in the previous year. The following table gives a combined statement of the financial position of the Banks :—

Statement showing the financial position of Agricultural Banks.

No.	Items.	Songad Bank. 1919-20	Songad Bank. 1920-21.	Vyara Bank. 1919-20.	Vyara Bank. 1920-21	Bhadran Bank. 1919-20.	Bhadran Bank. 1920-21	Amreli Bank. 1919-20.	Amreli Bank. 1920-21.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Nominal Capital ..	10,810 0 0	10,810 0 0	14,190 0 0	14,190 0 0	1,00,000 0 0	1,00,000 0 0	50,000 0 0	50,000 0 0
2	Paid-up Capital (1) State ..	6,250 0 0	6,250 0 0	6,250 0 0	6,250 0 0	29,977 0 0	35,000 0 0	18,750 0 0	18,750 0 0
	(2) Private .	4,560 0 0	4,560 0 0	7,940 0 0	7,940 0 0	34,897 0 0	49,187 0 0	9,242 8 0	9,625 0 0
3	Deposits at the end of the year .	2 14 3	2 14 3	32,964 1 8	33,563 14 9	41,533 9 3	62,658 8 9	32,068 12 3	30,798 10 6
4	Reserve Fund	9,625 12 3	9,705 7 3	8,034 1 0	8,181 1 9	2,186 10 6	2,687 0 0	1,309 1 1	1,532 1 1
5	Surplus Fund . ..	4,464 15 4	4,566 10 2	406 11 6	434 2 5	2,445 10 10	2,946 0 0	3,333 10 6	3,564 4 10
6	Net Profit . ..	802 6 7	867 3 10	1,675 6 1	1,195 15 7	5,003 11 5	4,300 0 0	2,229 13 10	1253 0 0
7	Loans recovered by the Bank .. .	2,133 4 1	1,767 7 10	46,899 13 4	51,084 14 9	1,00,033 10 5	20,609 1 9	19,983 11 3	11,304 11 0
8	Loans outstanding at the end of the year ..								
	(1) Co-operative Societies	....	....	30,274 11 10	38,544 1 8	33,857 8 3	72,842 8 3	28,637 12 10	21,529 1 1
	(2) Individual Khatedar	12,659 3 11	11,627 11 8	18,830 6 7	15,510 8 2	52,273 5 6	64,744 14 0	12,686 10 9	11,902 10 10
9	Cash and other Investments	12,084 0 6	12,784 0 6	8,241 9 2	3,789 6 4	30,346 9 2	15,435 0 9	25,917 15 5	31,494 14 8
	Total outstanding (8 and 9)	24,743 4 5	24,411 15 2	57,346 11 7	57,843 15 11	1,16,477 6 11	1,53,022 7 0	67,242 7 0	64,326 10 7

454. The Bhadran Bank was well managed and continued to do good work. It advanced loans to the societies as recommended by the Department. It had deposits of Rs. 62,858 against Rs. 41,533 in the preceding year.

The Bhadran Agricultural Bank.

455. Amreli Bank continued to do fairly good work. The deposits in the Bank were Rs. 30.798 against Rs. 32.069 in the previous year. The Bank continued its transactions with Co-operative Societies and the old loans advanced to the individual Khatedars were being slowly recovered as mentioned in the previous report.

The Amreli Agricultural Bank.

456. The Songhad Pedhi continued its efforts only to recover its old loans as it could not do the work of advancing fresh loans.

Songhad Pedhi.

457. The working of the Vyara Pedhi was satisfactory. It commanded good credit and had deposits during the period of eight months under report of Rs. 33,564 against Rs. 32,964 in the preceding year. It also financed several co-operative societies of the Navsari District as mentioned above.

Vyara Pedhi.

D. Forest.

(1) Administration.

458. Mr. R. H. Madan, K.I.H., L.C.E., continued to work as Conservator of Forests. Mr. C. D. Warden, B.A., held the charge of Assistant Conservator, Songadh Division, while Mr. G. V. Sharangpani that of the Vyara Division.

Administration.

459. One Forest student having passed out of Dehra Dun Forest College as a State Student for the Ranger's Course, joined service on

Education given to Rangers.

24th March 1921. Another student has been deputed to the newly opened Forest College at Dharwar in the Bombay Presidency to undergo training for the Ranger's Course of 1921—23. The education of the former has cost the State Rs. 1,320 while that of the latter is estimated to cost a much larger outlay owing to Rs. 75 per month being charged as fees by the College for the full period of two years. In future, a Ranger recruit will cost Rs. 3,668 to the State.

Ravages by wild animals.

460. Depredations by wild animals became somewhat prominent during the year. Four tigers were accounted for in the Vajpur and Nessu tracts while one was shot in the forest near Chitpur on the Tapti by a Police Havildar.

(2) Constitution of State Forests.

(i) *Alteration in area.*

Forest area.

461. There was no change in the area of reserved forests, the total area remaining as before at 742,074 vinghas equivalent to 681·7 square miles or 8·32 per cent. of the territorial area of the whole State. Of the above 552·5 square miles of the valuable and important forests in which teak tree is generally predominent, are situated in the east of the Navsari Prant, where they constitute 28·84 per cent. of the extent of the District.

(ii) *Forest Demarcation.*

Further areas demarcated in Attarsumba.

462. A further area of 8,557 vinghas in the Attarsumba Range in Kadi Prant situated in 36 villages in ravines along the banks of Khari and Meswa rivers having been demarca-

ted during the year for inclusion in forests under orders of Government. proposals for constituting them as reserved forests have been submitted and orders thereon are awaited.

Protection of forests round the Songadh Fort.

463. In the year 1914 the lands round the hill forest of Songadh were brought under Forest Conservancy. In subsequent years the people of Songadh Kasba. mostly interested parties, have frequently complained of the hardships they have been put to by the measures of the forest conservancy, alleging that the existence of forests so near their town. tends to foul the water supply of springs in the wells and to harbour panthers which prey upon their live stock and is very detrimental to their health. At an outcome of the enquiries and with a view to afford all reasonable facilities, Government have decided and recently directed that the lower and comparatively bare portion of the hill slopes be excluded. so that the forest boundaries may be pushed back from the town. retaining the steep rocky and wooded portion at a higher elevation where cattle can find no foot hold and pasturage.

(3) Management of State Forests.

(*i*) *Regulation and Management.*

Progress of working plans for Vajpur forests.

464. The working plans for the Vajpur Range forests north of the Tapti River are now in course of completion and their provisional working on the system of coppice with standards on a rotation of 40 years for the first crop was under ull application during the year and the success attained bids fair to continue and justifies confidence in this method of exploitation both for the amelioration of the standing stock and for deriving legitimate revenues in the future. This valuable asset of the

State is capable of augmentation if the proposal of bridging the Tapti River near Ukai meets with the approval and sanction of the government. As was described before, the trade requirements for timber are being met from teak and other kinds of valuable and merchantable species; firewood and other less important kinds of trees having to be left intact, for their subsequent and future fellings, if the proposed lease for the establishment of a wood distillation factory to the Western India Prospecting Syndicate, should materialize.

Forest areas unorganised for working plans.

465. The only unorganised forest now is that of the distant and hilly Nanchal (Umerpada) region, where only improvemental fellings in specially laid out compartments have been in vague for the past four years, according to prescriptions whereunder, only dead, dying and diseased trees of teak above 24 inches in girth at breast height and of the marketable species of 11 kinds, *viz.*, Khair, Sadra, Halawan, Sag, Sisso, Kalam, Beo, Tanach, Kanti, Dhaman and Dhamoda above 36 inches are brought under the axe, or allowed to be girdled. The purchaser of the compartment is also free to remove them, the object being to rid the ground of such unsound and deteriorating trees and make room for new and more healthy regrowth.

Areas under working plans.

466. Of the total area of 681·7 square miles of forests in the State, 59 square miles are not fit for any systematic exploitations, while regular working plans have been in application already for 534 square miles, including 153 square miles of Vajpur Range of which the Working Plan report will be submitted to Government for sanction, thus leaving a balance area of only 8 miles of Nanchal hitherto unorganised.

(ii) *Communications and Buildings.*

467. The following statements exhibit progressive expenditure during the year and in preceding years since the inception of the Special Forest Sub-Division at Vyara, in the year 1906-07 for the Navsari Prant and the undertaking of forest works in the Gir Region of the Amreli Prant for construction of Rest Houses, Forest Posts and Nakas, wells for drinking water and for roads :—

Expenditure.

Navsari Prant.

Nature of work.	Past expenditure.	Expenditure during the year.	Amount remaining to be expended.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Buildings	3,14,883	22,070	35,830	
Wells	42,716	....	2,000	
Roads	20,381	....	12,000	
Total ..	3,77,980	22,070	49,830	

Gir Range (Amreli Prant).

Nature of work.	Past expenditure.	Expenditure during the year.	Amount remaining to be expended.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	
Buildings	41,081	2,701	....	
Total ..	41,081	2,701	....	

468. Despite all draw-backs and delays in the execution of these works, the Forest Department must express its gratefulness to the P.W. Department for the provision of buildings in the dense and unhealthy forest region, without which the present progress would have been unattainable in the way of extensive and intensive scientific exploitation to which the forests are now subjected and to the opening up of which the fair weather roads also have contributed their share in a large measure. The policy of judicious expenditure in this respect has amply proved to be beneficial in the development of the valuable forest assets and the concomitant monetary profits that are annually reaped now.

The work of the P. W. Department.

469. The Motipura Tankhala Railway line could not be opened to public traffic during the year owing to wash outs due to heavy rainfall of 1920 and consequently the development of the valuable stone quarries at Songir was delayed. Meanwhile the Railway Department have taken up a special allotment of land and are extracting stone for the Goya Gate and other works.

Retardation of development of Songir stone quarries.

470. The Railway extension of the Billimora Kala-Amba line to Jeheria across the Ambika a distance of about 3 miles in the British Dangs, has been sanctioned and it is expected to bring in a large accession of timber traffic from that region, which at present finds its outlay towards Bulsar in carts by road. The State has obtained permission from the Government of India to the Railway being taken from Billimora station to Billimora Bunder, so as to serve as an alternative sea route for timber and other traffic towards Bombay, where very extensive building operations are going on and also to Kathiawar ports.

Railway extension and opening up of Billimora port.

To the latter, grass fodder can also be taken from Vyara and Mahuwa forests in the years of drought if the Railway extensions were made to land this commodity direct at the Billimora Bunder.

Plans and estimates in connection with the Salher Sanitorium.

471. The scheme for the development into a sanitorium of the hill station of Salher, the habitable plateau of which lies at an altitude of 3,000 feet while the hill fort rises higher and rears its lofty head at 5,203 feet above the sea level is yet in the hands of surveyors.

(*iii*) *Protection of Forests.*

(*a*) General Protection.

General protection.

472. The total number of forest offences reported rose from 86 in the previous year to 120. the scarcity of rains in Gir and Attarsumbha which induced pilferings. being the contributary cause to the rise. The number of cases compounded was 93 while three cases were referred to Court for disposal. Out of the latter, convictions were secured in two cases while one has been recently committed to the Sessions Court at Navsari.

(*b*) Protection from fire.

Protection against fires.

473. The protection from fire of the reserved forests has been on the whole very good, barring of course some tracts such as the eastern portions of the Vajpur and Nanchal forests north of the Tapti, where the frontier boundaries march with those of the adjoining Vasawa State of Sagbara, a tribu-

tory of Rajpipla, which are notorious for incendiarism, indulged in them for purpose of Shikar or to make locomotion easy and safe against wild animals.

474. The total area of forests swept over by fires in all the ranges aggregated to 20,811 vinghas and the proportion of the whole forests burnt thus works out to be 3·01 per cent.

Areas burnt by forest fires.

475. The outlay incurred on burning fire lines (Rs. 2,042) and entertaining fire watchers (Rs. 938), etc., during the year amounted to Rs. 2,980, higher wages having to be paid than before. There was a further outlay of Rs. 303-12-0 which presents the contribution of half the cost to the Surat British Forest Division for burning fire lines on the borders of the Dangs in Songadh and Vyara Talukas.

Outlay on fire conservancy.

(c) PROTECTION FROM CATTLE.

476. The total forest area closed against grazing was 53,333 vinghas, while the large extent of 469,598 vinghas remained open for grazing. The closure, as usual, is limited to coupes undergoing regeneration where working plans have been in operation, the new grass lands in Sankheda and those in Gir and some in small areas under reboisment in the recently formed ranges of Attarsumba and Okha (Dwarka and Beyt). Under the prescriptions of the sanctioned working plans, the maximum closure can only extend over 10 coupes out of the series of 40 coupes in each block, while the number of coupes actually hitherto closed in each series has not ranged beyond 7, the extent to which exploitations have hitherto

Protection from cattle and provision for grazing.

progressed. There is thus ample provision for grazing. Moreover it must be noted that though a block may embrace several villages, the sequence of coupes for fellings is so arranged that at no time more than ¼th the forests of any village can remain closed to grazing of cattle, for which no reasonable facility is thus denied.

(iv) *Lac culture.*

Lac culture.

477. The lac producing insects continue to suffer from drought and at times excessive unseasonal rainfall, if these events synchronise, as they have in recent years, with the period when the larvæ swarm out for propagation of the rood, as they do twice in the year, once during June and July and another time in October and November. Owing to these unfortunate circumstances the lac crops have gone on decreasing while prices realised have continued to fall from abnormal rates of the war time. The cultivation of lac in Goacher lands in some groups of villages in Vyara and Sadadwel where Khakher (Butea Frondosa) trees abound and occur gregariously was practised during the year.

Experiment to propagate lac.

478. An experiment was made to propagate lac on a crop of Tur pulse (Cajanus indicus) specially raised in an area of 2 vinghas at Balpur in Vyara Range at a cost of Rs. 26. The lac insects took on very well and very profusely upon the Cajanus stocks, but with the drying up of the plants with the cessation of the rains in October they died off, the unripe incrustations formed being of no use as lac. If cheap watering facilities exist as near a canal it would be worth while repeating the experiment as large crops could be gathered within a small area.

479. During the year 2 foresters were deputed by the Jodhpur State to visit Vyara Forests and study the method of lac culture, and the Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, Bombay, made inquiries with a view to sending some guards from Nasik Division to do likewise. A few baskets of insect lac were given to the Jodhpur Foresters at their request for introduction in the forests of that State.

Foresters deputed for study.

(4) SYLVICULTURE.

(a) *Natural reproduction.*

480. The rainfall of the year 1920-21 though not well distributed, was good in the total fall which was gauged to be 47·38 inches at Songhad. Coppice regeneration in exploited coupes was as good as could be desired. Trees of teak and other species showed fair crops, the good effects of which will be apparent in the current monsoon of the year 1921, with its excessive fall, though the drought in June which continued well into the third week of July had at one time threatened a serious scarcity. As the valuable forests of the Navsari Prant have been now for several years enjoying immunity against forest fires, seedlings and saplings of teak and other valuable kinds of timber are met with everywhere in a flourishing condition. Their growth is further stimulated by the disappearance of dence and rank savannas of tall grass and reeds, which a decade ago were so profuse as to smother young seedlings and plants and make locomotion through the areas a matter of great difficulty. Side by side the freeing of suppressed seedlings, saplings and small poles is a great desideratum but owing to insufficient staff and great scarcity of labour this task could not be carried out except

Rainfall and condition of forest regeneration.

a little here and there, where some intelligent foresters showed personal interest.

(b) *Artificial reproduction.*

481. The total cost under this head was Rs. 2,705 in the year under report. In the exploited coupes seeds of valuable trees were dibbled as usual, while seedlings of teak raised in Burman system and of others in Navsari forest ranges totalling 35.297 plants kinds raised in temporary small local nurseries were planted out in suitable spots. Much of this work is done by forest guards with but very little extraneous help. The long break in the rains after a good commencement in June did much harm in drying up or killing freshly germinated seedlings.

Forest culture operations.

482. Mahura seeds to the extent of 79 maunds were sown in all ranges save Gir and Okha where the seeds could not reach in time and in good condition owing to serious delay in railway transport of the consignments that were made from Vyara.

Plantation of Mahura.

483. The Attarsumba Range with its forests on the Bank of the Watrak has been opened since the year 1916-17. Within these few years there have been more than one season of drought and a year of extraordinary flood, but notwithstanding these adverse and discouraging natural causes much success has been achieved in afforestation work in this Range. First of all natural forests of Babul and other Acacia and scrubby species in these jungles has shewn wonderful recuperative power under the strict protection they have now been enjoying against reckless hackings and damage to which

Reboisment in Attarsumba.

they were subjected by the local population of Kolies and others when they were under the normal watch and ward of the Revenue Department subordinates.

Waghjipura Nursery.

484. Altogether 44,148 number of plants were reared in the nursery at Waghjipura out of which 32,178 plants were transplanted in forests.

Plantation of Bamboos.

485. Consignments of Bamboo (Dendrocalamus strictus) rhizomes or root-stocks were again made from Navsari Prant forests and planted out in this range with better success in this season of 1921. The Bamboo grown in the forests which has survived the great flood of August 1919 have now attained to 25 feet in height and form regular clumps in the sheltered ravine lands which cut up the river banks. The oldest plants of Teak, Khair, Sadra, Shivan and Sandalwood are now 5 to 12 feet in height. The Khakher and Mahura plants of the last year the tips of which were then withering have all recovered and are a foot to 2 feet in height.

Rearing of plants in nurseries.

486. In the Okhamandal (Dwarka) Range about 10,050 plants were reared in the nurseries out of which 8,050 were put out at different places, the remaining 2,000 being of Casurina were still too young and tender to be transplanted.

Cultivation of Cher in beds of tidal creeks.

487. In addition, innumerable plants of Khakher, Tamarind Gorad, Khair, Aval and Babul have sprung from the seeds sown in different localities. The total quantity of seeds sown was 20½ maunds. Cheir (Avicinnia officinalis) cultivation was carried on an extensive scale.

488. Seeds of Casurina equistifolia from Nellore District where this tree is widely grown on the east coast for supply of firewood to the city of Madras, were again procured and supplied to Attarsumba and Okha Ranges. These seeds are minute and require care in germinating them in raised nursery beds and gentle but frequent watering and protection against being eaten up by birds.

Introduction of Casurina in Beyt.

489. Sandal seeds (40 lbs.) were obtained from Mysore State and distributed among several Ranges with varying results. In Attarsumba the plants raised seem to do well. Altogether 1,000 seedlings have been reared while the earlier plants of preceding year's growth are reported to have attained from 2 to 4 feet in height. In Gir Range, too, seeds sown under shelter of bushes give fair results.

Sandal plantation.

490. Seeds of Sind Babul were procured from Hyderabad and their germination and further growth in the dry forests of Attarsumba is pronounced to be good and successful. Anjan (Hardwickia Binata) seeds were imported from North Khandesh. There are plants of Eucalyptus now grown at Salher, and they are reported to have advanced to 3 feet in height.

Experiments with Sind Babul.

(5) Exploitation.

(a) *Major Forest Produce.*

491. Clear fellings consisted of cutting of trees in non-forest lands known as Kheti Blocks to be gone over in a cycle of 15 years

Clear fellings.

in Vajpur and Nanchal Mahlas were carried out to the extent shewn in the following statement:—

Year.	Range.	Village.	Area cleared in Vinghas.	Price realised.
1	2	3	4	5
				Rs.
1920-21	Vajpur ..	Samarkuva ..	786	3,151
Do.	Vankal ..	Bilwana-Haldari ..	1,791	4,130
Total for 1920-21	....	....	2,577	7.281
Total for 1919-20..	....	....	3,245	10.498

492. Improvemental fellings :—

Range.	Locality.	Area in Vinghas.	Number of trees for fellings.		Price fetched.
			Teak.	Jungle wood.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rs.
Vankal ..	Kelvipada ..	2,060	5.060	3,456	4,000
Total for 1920-21.	....	2,060	5.060	3,456	4,000
Total for 1919-20.	....	7,340	26,820	15.636	44,766

Standardized fellings.

493. The most important and extensively conducted or what may be termed standardized fellings under the system of treatment known as coppice with standards on the rotation of 40 years, in accordance with the provisions of sanctioned working plans, were carried out in different ranges as under. It may be noted that 10 coupes of the year 1921-22 remained unsold owing to lack of advantageous and fair offers of prices for them.

Range.	No. of Coupes.	Aggregate area in Vinghas.	Total realisations.	Average realisation per Vingha.
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Total for 1920-21 ..	71	11,804	1,82,763	15 8 0
Total for 1919-20 ..	60	9,042	2,39,469	26 7 9
Sankheda and Gir Range.				
Total for 1920-21 ..	3	309	251	0 12 0
Total for 1919-20 ..	9	2,036	1,411	0 11 0

(b) *Minor Forest Produce.*

Minor forest produce.

494. The realisations under this head are shewn in the following statement. The manufacture of Rosha grass oil, a new industry, was again undertaken by departmental agency inthe absence of contractors in Songadh and because of very low rates offered

by local men at Salher and Otta, and the success may be gauged by the fact that Rs. 3,497 were realised against Rs. 831 in the previous year due to larger out-put, *viz.*, 15 maunds and 27 seers out of 6 stills that were run, the rate of sale being Rs. 5-9-3 per lb.

Minor Forest Produce.

Description.	Year 1920-21.	Year 1919-20.
1	2	3
	Rs.	Rs.
Lac	1,331	10,101
Mowra flowers	2,000	2,000
Mowra seeds	2,555	2,105
Asintra Leaves	1,300	1,379
Timru leaves	2,349	3,927
Rosha Oil	3,497	831
Total ..	13,032	20,343

495. Receipts derived from grass sales and grazing fees totalled Rs. 42,026 in the year 1920-21 against Rs. 51,106 in 1919-20. The falling off was due to less keen demand for grass in Gir and smaller number of outside cattle of professional grazers and others having come to seek pasturage in these jungles, owing to good rainfall in the month of June 1920 all over the surround-

Receipts from grazing fees and grass sales.

ing country and again because there was practically no rain during the current June and July of the year 1921, so that collection of grazing fees had to be temporarily postponed in several ranges.

Exploitation of produce on permits.

496. The removal of produce on permits taken out at forest depots, in which the extraction of bamboos figures most prominently, is illustrated in the following statement. The fees on bamboos were reduced from Rs. 3-8-0 to Rs. 3 per hundred and the realisations were Rs. 63,097, being Rs. 25,591 more than in the preceding year :—

Range.	Timber.	Firewood.	Bamboo.	Miscellaneous.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Total ..	116 12 0	466 1 0	63,096 15 8	19,015 8 6
			Grand Total ..	82,695 5 2

Royalty on Songir stones.

497. Receipts from royalty charged on removal of stones from Songir quarries were Rs. 2,519 during the year against Rs. 3,643 in the year 1919-20. The falling off has been due to less stone extracted by the State Railways for Motipura Tanakhala and Choranda Koral lines. During the year the Railway Department has, however, taken in charge 72,025 acres of forest lands for systematic quarrying therein and they are laying down a siding for their own exclusive use for facility of extraction, the Manager and the Engineer-in-Chief maintaining that as this siding will

be at a very steep gradient, its use could not with safety be permitted to the public under the Railway Act.

Revenue Collections.

498. Land Revenue realized for villages incharge of the Forest Department for administration and management is shown in the following statement:—

Range.	No of villages.	Land Revenue collected.	
		1920-21.	1919-20.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Total	110	14,312 2 8	15,275 5 9

(6) FINANCIAL RESULTS.

Financial results.

499. The financial results of the year 1920-21 in comparison with receipts and expenditure of the preceding six years are exhibited in the following table :—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1914-15	1,74,764	74,997	99,967
1915-16	1,92,026	78,696	1,13,330
1916-17	2,47,966	85,111	1,62,855
1917-18	3,24,170	88,077	2,36,093
1918-19	3,83,119	95,548	2,83,571
1919-20	4,50,526	1,04,821	3,45,705
1920-21	3,78,986	1,22,235	2,56,751

The gross revenue was Rs. 3,78,986 against Rs. 4,50,526 in the preceding year, the falling off of Rs. 71,540 being a temporary set back, due principally to somewhat lower prices realised from timber sales coupled with lesser number of coupes disposed of and the system of Improvemental Compartment sales in Vajpur having been replaced by coupe felling under Working Plans, smaller revenue derived from grazing fees and falling off in demand and value for some of the minor products.

There was net enhancement in total expenditure of the year to the extent of Rs. 17,414 mainly on account of revision of grades of the establishment which was inevitable owing to the universal rise in cost of living and higher charges for travelling expenses (Rs. 4,600) and contingencies (Rs. 1,300) and on forest education of a student at Dehra Dun College while as a set off there were considerable savings such as for temporary establishment (Rs. 3,000), grain compensation allowance (Rs. 8,500) and other miscellaneous items.

CHAPTER VII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

(A) Public Works Branch.

(a) ORGANISATION AND PERSONNEL.

Personnel.

500. During the official year Mr. L. J. Martin, in addition to his duties as Engineer-in-Chief for Railways and Communications, continued to act as Chief Engineer till 30th November 1920 and controlled and managed the administrative and executive work of the P. W. Department with the help of Superintending Engineer Mr. Raojibhai M. Patel and State Architect Mr. V. R. Talwalker, while Mr. V. R. Akolker worked as Deputy Chief Engineer and in December 1920 resumed his duties as acting Chief Engineer.

Organization.

501. The Administrative and Executive works of the P. W. D. were continued in eight Executive Divisions as before under the control of the Chief Engineer, *viz.*, (1) City Division, (2) Palace Division, (3) Garden Division, (4) Electric Division, (5) Baroda Division, (6) Kadi Division, (7) Navsari Division and (8) Amreli Division. Besides these 8 Divisions, "*The Works Branch*" was also continued as an independent Division under Mr. R.W. Watson, who conducted the work of sanitary fittings, paintings, decorations in the Palaces and other important buildings.

Noteworthy features of the year.

Local Board Amalgamation Scheme.

502. The P.W. Department and the Local Board Amalgamation Scheme having been made applicable to the two Districts of the Raj, *viz.*, The Baroda and Navsari Districts as an experimental measure till the end of the official year 1921-22 including the year under report, all the original works of roads, Police Thanas and Chowkies, Abkari Chowkies and village schools, and repairs to roads, field drainage and the Government buildings in general at places excluding the Taluka and Municipal towns in those two Districts were financed by the P.W. Department and executed by the Local Board. The following table shows the amounts transferred to and spent by the Local Boards for the transferred works concerned in the official year.

Serial No.	Item	Baroda District.	Navsari District.
1	Funds transferred to Local Boards from P. W. Department Budget.	Rs. 2,32,855	Balance of the last year Rs. 8,807-3-4 +Rs. 1,36,289-0-0 transferred during the current year= 1,45,096-3-4.
2	Amount actually spent	2,32,855	98,331-12-1

Scheme of Salher Sanitorium

503. As His Highness the Maharaja has been pleased to order to mature a scheme for converting the Salher village into a Sanitorium, a scheme consisting of a metal road from Waghamba (a village at the foot of the hill) to suitable

sites for building plots, survey of tanks for water-supply on the top of the Hill and selection of several building sites was started in the last official year and the same has been completed and kept ready for submission to the Government when circumstances allowed, *i.e.*, when the question of extension of Billimora-Kalamba railway to Manmad *via* Waghamba is finally decided by the Government. It may be mentioned here that this scheme is rather costly (estimated cost Rs. 15,34,141 and no advantage can accrue from its execution at a heavy cost, unless railway facilities are available to its foot, *viz.*, at "*Waghamba*" from both the Eastern and Western parts, *i.e.*, from the South Gujarat and the West Khandesh and Northern part of the Nasik District. However to ensure the success of the scheme in future, meteorological observations are being recorded near the Salher Thana. These observations are likely to be of great use later; some portion of the hill is also being taken up for reboisment by the Forest authorities.

Revision in scales of pay.

504. Owing to abnormal rise in the prices of the necessaries of life throughout the world as an indirect effect of the great war in Europe, the scale of salaries of the Government servants was revised.

Reasons for slow progress and heavier cost of Public Works.

505. The cost of building materials, both foreign and local as well as the labour charges have also greatly increased and the result is that most of the P.W. Works have become very costly. This proportion varies between 60 and 100 per cent. over and above the pre-war rates. Besides, owing to general poverty among the labouring classes in India, their stamina has remained low and even with more labour charges

in these days they give no more proportionate work. It will be specially noted that the usual budget grant for the progress of works will not be enough and unless some remedy is found out, there is likely to be a great lull in the Department. The contractors who have kept big works at pre-war rates are working at a loss and as it is not both possible and convenient to compensate their loss fully, no new reliable contractors come forward to do work at moderate rates.

(b) Buildings and Roads.

Works of the year.

506. The following important works were either completed or in progress:—

City Division.

Works completed—

1. Constructing servants' quarters at Rewakantha bungalow on Camp Road.
2. Proposed quarters for personal clerk to the Dewan.
3. Constructing 2 bungalows on Camp Road.
4. Furnishing one of the two bungalows on Camp Road occupied by Major Wood.
5. Fixing Lightning Conductors to government buildings.
6. Additions and alterations to Victoria Ward with marble table for Maternity Ward.
7. Additions and alterations to the State bungalow on the Jail Road.
8. Making X-Ray Hall for New Hospital.
9. Extension to the Baroda College.
10. Fixing pictures in the Picture Gallery in the Public Park.

11. Constructing Warder's Line in Central Jail.

12. Special repairs to Record Tower Building.

13. Special repairs to Hirwa Risala.

14. Replacing the country tiled roof by Mangalore tiles over Raopura Vernacular School.

15. Constructing a Store Building in the 1st Cavalry.

16. Constructing a Store Building in Line No. 24 in the 2nd Lancers.

17. Making Mangalore tiled roof of Stable No. 3 with oil painting to wood work in the 1st Cavalry.

18. Special repairs to decayed portion of the roof of Line in the 2nd Regiment.

19. Thorough repairs to the Field Officers' bungalow No. 2 with out-houses in H. H. the 1st Cavalry.

Works in progress—

1. Constructing Shrimant Maharaj Kumar Jayasingrao's mansion at Baroda.

2. Constructing entrance gate to L. V. Palace compound.

3. Northern wing to Kothi Offices.

4. Scheme of improvement in Anandpura.

5. Additions and alterations to the Dufferin Hospital.

6. New Kalabhavan Building.

7. Constructing lavatories at the Baroda College.

8. Additions and alterations to Professor Joshi's bungalow.

9. Constructing B. Block station Dharamshalla.

10. Constructing fixed gallows in Central Jail.

11. Additions and alterations to Radhabai Saheb's Chowk in Old Sarkarwada.

12. Thorough repairs to the terrace of Mandvi building.

13. Re-modelling the Subedar's bungalow in the Light Field Battery.

14. Improving and re-modelling the Line No. 4 in the 1st Regiment.

15. Constructing an additional Filter Bed at Nimetta.

16. Dividing one of the settling tanks at Nimetta.

17. Improving and re-modelling the Line No. 6 in the 2nd Lancers.

Palace Division.

Works completed—

1. Oil-painting, French polishing, gilding decoration and removing old water storage tank and providing and fixing new storage tank.

2. Improvement and extra repairs to be done in Aine Hall in L. V. Palace.

3. Urgent repairs to the corner bath on 2nd floor of South-East corner of old Palace at Makarpura.

4. Making thorough repairs to Jaya Mahal Palace at Bombay.

5. Closing the doors and windows and putting new doors in the West and East side walls of Their Highnesses' Drawing Room in L. V. Palace, 1st floor.

6. Thorough repairs to Durbar Hall on ground and first floors in Nazarbag Palace.

7. Thorough repairs to the Band Stand in Nazarbag Palace.

8. Oil-painting and gilding decoration and French polishing to verandah and rooms in L. V. Palace.

9. Urgent repairs to the kitchen in L. V. Palace.

10. Constructing new lavatories and bath room and providing and fixing sanitary fittings, storage tanks and drainage connections for guards in L. V. Palace compound.

11. Constructing a Septic Tank to the new Maternity Hospital at Pattan.

12. Providing and fixing sanitary fittings, water-supply and drainage connection in Maternity Hospital at Pattan.

13. Providing and fixing sanitary fittings, water tanks, hot water-supply and drainage arrangement in the bungalow occupied by the Chief Engineer on Jail Road.

14. Making re-inforced cement concrete floors and fixing new Italian marble in H. H. the Maharaja Saheb's portion in Jaya Mahal Palace at Bombay.

15. Urgent repairs to the Durbar Hall ceiling in L. V. Palace.

16. Oil-painting and varnishing the inside of Nazarbag Palace.

17. Making gold gilding decoration to the new wood work in Durbar Hall ceiling in L. V. Palace.

Works in progress—

1. Making new water-supply arrangement in both Palaces at Makarpura.

2. Proposed extension of the Engine House in L. V. Palace compound.

3. Providing and fixing special C. I. white enamelled spray water proof curtain baths and hair-dressing rooms and lavatories in Jaya Mahal, L. V. and Makarpura Palaces.

4. Making Gal. C. I. sheet roof over the rear side portion of Becharaji Dharamshalla.

5. Providing and fixing special large size white Kingsware Kidney shape lavatory basin in L. V. and Makarpura Palaces.

6. Providing and fixing shower bath in L. V. and Makarpura Palaces.

7. Making Gal. C. I. sheet roof over the Gyarmi Karkhana.

8. Altering the position of baths, lavatories and W. C.s. in Their Highnesses' Bath Rooms and fixing new fixtures, etc., in L. V. Palace and Makarpura and Ajmer Railway Saloon.

Baroda Division.

Works completed—

1. Thorough repairs to the Dispensary with out-houses at Padra.

2. Special repairs to the Dispensary at Saoli.

3. Special repairs to the Petlad Urdu School.

4. Additions to the Abkari Depot at Dabhoi.

5. Special repairs to the Petlad Vahiwatdar's Kutcherry including Fouzdar's Office.

6. Special repairs to the Karjan Vahiwatdar's Kutcherry Record Room.

7. Additions to the Reformatory School at Baroda (compound wall and gate-way.)

8. Special repairs to Karjan Dispensary.

9. Thorough repairs to Kelanpur Dharamshalla.

10 ·Special repairs to Fouzdar's bungalow at Karjan.

Works in progress.—

1. Sankheda Munsiff Court.
2. Sojitra Police Lines upto plinth.
3. Additions to the Krishneshwar's Dharamshalla in Sinor Taluka.
4. Special repairs to Dakore Fattehsingrao's Haveli.
5. Additions to Bhadran High School.
6. P. W. Store at Waghodia.
7. Special repairs to Petlad Revenue Record and School Building.

Works transferred to Local Boards of Baroda Prant.

Works completed—

BUILDINGS.

Bhadran Taluka.

1. Zarola Village School.
2. Sunda ,,
3. Gambhira ,,
4. ,, Girl School
5. Vatadra ,,
6. ,, Village School.
7. ,, Antyaj School.
8. Valvod Village School.
9. Bhuvel ,,
10. Jalsan ,,
11. ,, Girl School.

12. Siswa Girl School.

13. ,, Village School.

14. Chamara ,,

15. Lalpura ,,

16. Bhrahmangam Girl School.

Baroda Taluka.

17. Kashipura Village School.

18. Compound wall for Vernama School.

19. Vadadla Village School.

Saoli Taluka.

20. Manjusar Village School.

Dabhoi Taluka.

21. Dhameli Village School.

Bhadran Taluka.

22. Piploi Police Thana.

23. Chhani Police Thana compound wall.

ROADS.

24. Bridge or a Culvert on the Saoli Station Road near Saoli Rest House.

Works in progress—

BUILDINGS.

Baroda Taluka.

1. Boys' School at Beel.

2. ,, ,, Chhani.

3. Girl School at Chhani.

4. Boys' School at Sewashi.

Karjan Taluka.

5. New School at Kurai.

Waghodia Taluka.

6. Boys' School at Maddhar.

7 ,, Kherwadi.

8. ,, Gutal.

9. ,, Karmalipura.

10. ,, Jarod.

Petlad Taluka.

11. Boys' School at Gada.

12. ,, Sundra.

13. ,, Simarda.

14. ,, Vishrampura.

15. Girl School at Kavitha.

16. Vernacular School at Kavitha.

17. Boys' School at Bhurakui.

Padra Taluka.

18. Boys' School at Sarsawani.

19. ,, Kural.

20. ,, Chokari.

21. ,, Mobha.

22. ,, Luna.

Bhadran Taluka.

23. Boys' School at Rudel.
24. „ Kanjat.

Sinore Taluka

25. Boys' School at Fofalia.
26. „ Awakhal.
27. „ Utraj.
28. „ Mota Karala.
29. „ Malsar.

Sankheda Taluka.

30. Boys' School at Manjrol.
31. „ Gudia.
32. „ Pipalsat.
33. „ Khunwad.
34. „ Handod.
35. „ Bhalpur.
36. „ Songir.
37. „ Vadeli.
38. „ Makni.
39. „ Rampura.

Sinor Taluka.

40. Sandhali Police Thana.

ROADS.

41. Road from Baroda to Chhani.

42. Varnama Station Road.

43. Jarod Station Road.

44. Nar ,,

45. Savali Station Town Road.

46. Road from Bhadran to Borsad.

Kadi Division.

Works completed—

1. Sheth Kilachand Deochand Maternity Hospital Works at Pattan.

2. Constructing an Anglo-Vernacular School at Kheralu.

3. Urgent repairs to the roof of the Opium Warehouse at Sidhpur.

4. Additions and alterations to the Dharamshalla at Chansama.

5. Fixing a flag staff in the front of the Vahiwatdar Kutcherry at Pattan.

6. Constructing a well of 8′-0″ dia. in the Sub-Jail at Mehsana.

7. Removing old sanitary fittings and re-modelling them in reserve portion for His Highness the Maharaja Saheb in Public Offices at Mehsana.

8. Oil painting in H. H. the Maharaja Saheb's reserve portion in Public Offices at Mehsana.

9. Proposed additions and alterations to Medical Officer's Bungalow at Mehsana.

10. Constructing a well in the compound of the Rest House at Harij.

11. Sinking a well in the compound of Vernacular School at Sander.

12. Constructing a platform for Munsiff Court and a partition for Abkari Superintendent in Public Offices at Mehsana.

Works in progress—

1. Police Head quarter Works at Mehsana.
2. Abkari Depôt Building with out-houses at Mehsana.
3. Repairs to Bhuleshwar Mahadeo Dharamshalla at Bhutia Vasna.
4. Additions and alterations to the front portion of the Vahivatdar Kutcherry at Chanasma.
5. Furnishing the Rest House at Visnagar.
6. Furnishing the Pattan Villa bungalow.
7. Additions and alterations to the new Opium Warehouse at Sidhpur for accommodation of Offices.
8. Providing and fixing one operating sink and one lavatory basin in operation room in Civil Hospital at Pattan.
9. Providing and fixing sanitary fittings, water-supply and drainage connections and septic tank in the Maternity Hospital at Pattan.
10. Constructing marker's butt and seat in the Police Head Quarter at Mehsana.
11. Sheth Nihalchand General Hospital at Pattan.
12. Accessory Building to the Maternity Hospital at Pattan.
13. Providing and fixing sanitary fittings in the Kheralu Rest House.
14. Taking out silt and gauging the inflow of Kund at Vijapur.
15. Mehsana Town Extension.
16. Constructing a Village School at Vedaj for 120 boys.
17. Constructing a market at Kalol.

18. Special repairs to the Dispensary with its subsidiary buildings at Becharaji.

19. Thorough repairs to the Chiloda Dasela Road including metalling the same.

20. Special repairs to the road from Bagwadi Gate to Railway Station at Pattan, including Kunker Road from Pattan Station to Villa Bungalow.

21. Extension of the Public Office Road adjoining the North Wing at Mehsana.

22. Starting Nursery for road side trees for the Public Office Road Extension and road round the Public Offices at Mehsana.

23. Constructing a kunker road from the Railway Station to the Rest House at Kalol.

24. Constructing a road round the Public Offices at Mehsana a portion from the Club crossing towards Panchot *via* culvert under Mehsana Pattan Railway.

Amreli Division.

Works completed—

1. Additions and alterations to the Quarter Guard Bungalow in Okha Battalion Lines at Dwarka.

2. Furnishing the Rest House at Amreli.

3. Constructing a combined Rest House and Dharamshalla at Damnagar.

4. Constructing a Forest Post House at Matermalla in Dhari Taluka.

5. Constructing archways to the gates of the Raj Mahal buildings at Amreli and making improvements of the compound roads.

6. Constructing a Jakat Naka at Ratneshwar Bunder at Dwarka.

7. Additions to the Rupen Bunder Jakat Naka at Dwarka.

8. Special repairs to the Rest House at Amreli.

9. ,, ,, Fouzdar Kutcherry at Dhari.

10. ,, ,, Munsiff Court at Dhari.

11. ,, ,, Town Dispensary at Dhari.

Works in progress—

1. Constructing a Police Thana at Mota Mandavda.

2. Making an extension to the Police Line at Kodinar.

3. Constructing a Vernacular School for 160 boys at Vadnagar in Kodinar Taluka.

4. Additions and alterations to the P. W. Store at Kodinar.

5. Constructing a Jakat Naka at Ghatwad.

6. Alterations to one of the blocks of Dhari Batallion Lines at Dhari.

7. Pulling down the existing Kutcha stables and constructing new Pucca ones with Motor Shed in the Rest House at Amreli.

8. Adding two halls to Vernacular School at Ghatwad in Damnagar Taluka.

9. Constructing a Veterinary Dispensary at Amreli.

10. Special repairs to the Residency Bungalow at Dwarka.

The garden in the Raj Mahal compound at Amreli was well maintained at an expenditure of Rs. 1,936 during the year under report. A large scheme of laying out a garden in the compound of the Rest House at Amreli is under consideration.

Navsari Division.

Works completed—

BUILDINGS.

1. Repairs to old Thana at Navsari.
2. Bungalow for the Police Naib Subha at Navsari.
3. Special repairs to the Police Line attached to the Vahivatdar's Kutcherry at Vyara.
4. Fouzdar's Bungalow at Gandevi.
5. Additions and alterations to the Jail Building at Navsari.
6. Special repairs to the Veterinary Hospital at Navsari.
7. Gymnasium Shed for Vyara A. V. School.

FOREST BUILDINGS.

8. Shikari Bungalow at Sadadwel.
9. Three rooms at Kalamba and Padam Dungari.
10. Converting a Mahalkari Kutcherry into a Rest House at Malangdeo.
11. Forest Post at Jambli and Tokerwa.

Works in progress—

BUILDINGS.

1. Additions and alterations to the rear side Chowk of the Navsari Old Thana.
2. Vahiwatdar Office and other Government buildings at Mangrol.
3. Additions and alterations to the Munsiff Court at Kathore.
4. Police Thana at Salher.
5. Combined Rest House and Dharamshalla at Mahuwa.

6. Sanitary fittings to the Dhadaka bungalow at Navsari.
7. Special repairs to the Civil Hospital with out-houses at Navsari.
8. A. V. School for 125 boys at Vesma.
9. Extension of Tata A. V. School at Navsari.
10. Levelling the compound and the servants' quarters for the Tata High School at Billimora.
11. Village School for 160 boys at Umbhel in Kamrej Taluka.
12. A. V. School at Mahuwa.
13. Additions and alterations to the Distillery at Navsari.
14. Urgent repairs to the Distillery buildings at Vyara.

Communications and Roads.

15. Chalthan Sabergam Road.
16. Thorough repairs to Vyara Unai Road.
17. Mindhola River Bridge.

FOREST WORKS IN PROGRESS.

Buildings.

18. Rest House with out-houses and three rooms and a well at Chimer.
19. Rest House with out-houses at Bavli and Amkuti.
20. Rest House with out-houses at Gohan and Verpada.
21. 2nd Class Rest House with out-houses and three rooms at Karod and Mogran respectively.
22. Forest Posts of three rooms at Ambu Pani and Pimpalwada.
23. Three rooms at Otta with wells at Otta and Bhatwell.

24. Forest Post at Harpada.

25. ,, of 5 rooms at Salher.

26. Well at Salher.

27. ,, Sarda Pimpur and Khant.

28. ,, Deothan.

29. ,, Mogran.

Works transferred to Local Boards of Navsari Prant.

Works completed—

BUILDINGS.

1. Boys' School at Vesma.
2. ,, ,, Desara.
3. ,, ,, Tumbi.
4. ,, ,, Sagra.

ROADS.

5. Maroli Umrath Road repairs.
6. Navsari Vesma ,,
7. Maroli Vesma ,,
8. Billimora Gandevi ,,
9. Sayan Kamrej ,,
10. Kamrej Sarthana ,,
11. Songad Otta ,,

Works in progress—

BUILDINGS.

1. School building at Sisodra.

2. School building at Kurel.
3. " " Morthena.
4. " " Haldhara.
5. " " Wanisa Pisad.
6. " " Umrath.
7. " " Lingad.
8. Police Thana at Dhamdod.
9. Road from Unai Station to Bansda limit.
10. Road to Unai Kund.
11. Road from Gandevi to Gadat.
12. Chalthan Palsana Road.
13. Vyara Unai Road.

(c) Electric Installations.

Maintenance of Electric Installations.

507. The Electric Installations for Laxmi Vilas, Lalbag and Makerpura Palaces in Baroda, Jaya Mahal in Bombay, the Woodstock property at Ootacamund, Government houses and bungalows, street lights in the Baroda City and supply of electricity to the Baroda City, State Railway Saloons and the Telephones Exchange at Baroda, &c., were maintained satisfactorily.

General Working.

508. The general working of the Electric Works shows a satisfactory progress. Although the adverse conditions under which the Central Station Plant had to be operated did not ease materially, yet it is gratifying to note that the operation of the year's working shows a steady increase both in the annual output of

energy and revenue. In spite of the shortage of the generating plant at the Central Station, the Department was able to meet with the normal requirements of the City.

Total Load.

509. The total load (excluding the plant installed for Palace Service) connected to the supply system ending 31st July 1921, amounts to 10,718 lights, 601 fans and 17 motors aggregating to 795·47 K.W. The above load has been classified as below:—

Lighting	Consumer's Premises	319·02 K. W.
Fans	Do. do.	64·20 „
Do.	Government Offices	26·00 „
Motors	Pumps for Sewage	103·00 „
Do.	Do. Wells	17·00 „
Do.	Do. Flour Mills	12·00 „
Do.	Do. general industrial purposes	26·50 „
Do.	Do. Educational purposes	9·75 „
Street lighting	......	13·00 „
Sub-Station Plant for Palace Service	......	175·00 „
Lights and Power-Railway	Marshalling Yard	30·00 „
	Total ..	795·47 K. W.

The new load connected to supply system during the year was only 13·62 K.W. which is equivalent to 283 of 25 c. p. lamps. The demand for current continues to increase steadily but owing to the insufficient plant capacity, the restrictions imposed on consumers' new connections could not be removed.

There is a large number of consumers waiting for the supply both for power and lighting.

Financial results.

510. The financial results of the year's operation show that the revenue amounts to Rs. 1,24,993 and the expenditure to Rs. 84,422. This leaves a gross profit of Rs. 40.571 ; and carrying a sum of Rs. 8,000 towards depreciation charges, the net profit earned comes to Rs. 32,571, which represents a net profit of 6·68 on the capital invested on the undertaking. As the second generating plant is under erection and has not been put into beneficial service, the depreciation charges on its capital cost have not been taken into consideration in working out the net profits of the year's working. It is therefore proposed to suspend the operation of these charges until the new set is put in full working order. The working expenditure incurred during the current year on the maintenance and repairs of the electric works amounts to Rs. 84,422 as against Rs. 74,157 during the previous year, *i.e.*, an increase of about 14 per cent. in the cost of working. Taking into consideration the unfavourable conditions of working, shortage of plant, operation of old scheme sets to meet with the normal requirements of service and ever increasing cost of fuel and other materials, the current year's operation has shown satisfactory results both as regards cost of maintenance and revenue.

Telephone Exchange.

511. The total number of calls that passed through the Central and Sub-Exchanges aggregates to over 1,80,000 calls. The average number of calls per day comes to about 500.

Seven new telephone lines were connected to the Exchange.

(*d*) State Gardens.

Laxmi Vilas Garden.

Laxmi Vilas Garden.

512. In spite of the great scarcity of water either in the wells or in the Vishvamitri river, the only sources left for water in the gardens on account of Ajwa water being cut off, the Laxmi Vilas Garden was maintained in decent style, though a lot of foreign and ornamental foliage plants as well as many indigenous trees and plants suffered seriously for want of timely rains. The roads and other structures were also properly attended to and maintained. Out of the six pucca tennis courts, one was turned into kutcha Kunker court and the screens were renewed. The following important works were executed :—

(*a*) The riding road was extended.

(*b*) The Mogul Style Garden with a lily pond was finished.

(*c*) One oil engine and pump were fixed on the Motibag well.

(*d*) One powerful new oil engine was fixed on the well in the yard which was connected by a new pipe line with the old pipe system; two borings were done successfully. One boring supplied a little less quantity of water and the other when tapped let out some gas and then a large quantity of water.

Repairs to Yeoteswar Vav, Pir Gora, retaining wall, and several roads were also carried out. Nazarbag and other small gardens were also properly kept in good condition.

Her Highness' Garden.

Fateh Bag Garden.

513. Her Highness' Garden (Fateh Bag) was well kept up, though cocoanuts and other trees and plants have suffered on account of

failure of rains and extended tropical hot winds. One Noria Water Lift was fixed on one of the wells.

Public Park.

Public Park.

514. The Public Park had also suffered for want of sufficient water in the river. The menagerie was well looked after and the animals and birds and fowls were in good condition. The lioness gave birth to a pair of cubs for the third time. Ostriches were reared in incubation and have become a favourite sight for the public. The cages, runs, &c., were thoroughly kept clean and tidy and the public took great interest in the menagerie. It may be mentioned here that one good oil-engine was fixed on the well near the College Boarding House, which supplied water to the Park and Boarding. Repairs to buildings such as White Pavilion, Delhi Pavilion, Parrot and Monkey Houses, &c., and to roads were also done.

Makerpura Garden.

Makerpura Garden.

515. This garden with two electric motors working all along had suffered very little during the last drought. One new pump was fixed on one of the wells. The roads, &c., were repaired and kept in good order.

Lalbagh Palace Garden.

Prince Palace Garden.

516. The garden (Lal Bag) with its lawns, paths, and shrubberies was kept in good condition. One oil-engine and pump was fixed on one of the wells and connected with the tank and old pipe system. Other gardens attached to the Dewan Bungalow, College and Boarding House, Cricket Lawn,

Hospital, &c., were also properly maintained. Oil-engine was fixed on the well in the Hospital Garden and a boring was made in it. Boring was commenced in the well in the compound of the Dewan bungalow. It brought out a large quantity of gas and some water; the testing of the gas is taken in hand by the Commerce Department. The road and wells in all these gardens were repaired properly.

Arboretum.

Arboretum.

517. A large number of good trees, plants and shrubs in the Arboretum had suffered much for want of water, there being no engine in the well. Other gardens such as the Jubilee, Kothi, School Gardens and Kedareshwar were thoroughly maintained. The Billiard Room in the Jubilee Garden was partly repaired and the Kedareshwar site was improved and cleared. The roads and paths in all the gardens were properly repaired and kept in good order.

New plots laid out.

New plots laid out.

518. One of the plots opposite L.V. Palace was laid out. It has greatly enhanced the beauty of the Kothi Raj Mahal Road.

Jaya Mahal Palace, Bombay.

Jaya Mahal Garden.

519. This garden in the Jaya Mahal Palace at Bombay was maintained properly and kept clean and in good order. Lawns, etc., were maintained in good order; the beds, etc., were planted with choice annuals. The roads were also properly repaired.

Ootacamund Wood Stock Property.

520. The garden was kept in perfect order. Choicest annuals and perennials were planted and the borders looked very charming with them. Part of the old rock garden was renovated and re-planted with choice plants. The lawns, roads, etc.. were repaired and maintained in good condition. The Loranthus Parasite on Acassias were removed. The Wood Stock and Jaising Villa bungalow were kept in trim order. Everything was kept tidy and clean, also the out-houses and Seagur properties were well looked after.

Ooty Garden.

Delhi and Mussoorie Properties.

521. These two properties newly purchased were maintained in good condition.

Delhi and Mussoorie properties.

Bhadran and other Gardens.

522. Bhadran Garden was completed and a small garden round the Maternity Hospital at Pattan was laid out. This has set up the building nicely and gives a very good appearance to the road.

Bhadran and other Gardens.

Though the year under report was most trying for the horticulturist owing to very scanty rains of the past year and great paucity of water in the wells and the Vishvamitri river, the Government helped the situation by sanctioning Rs. 63,000 for oil-engines and pumps to a very great extent. otwith standing all the efforts, lots of foreign and ornamental

foliage plants as well as many indigenous trees and plants suffered heavily.

(e) Irrigation.

Total outlay on irrigation.

523. The total outlay on Irrigation and Water Works was Rs. 60,94,346 up to the end of the year under report, the expenditure incurred during the year being Rs. 1,41,626.

No new original irrigation works undertaken.

524. No new Irrigation works were undertaken as it has been decided not to undertake any big works until the existing ones are improved and their defects rectified.

Irrigation Projects.

525. The Superintending Engineer, Mr. Raojibhai M. Patel, continued to supervise the construction and repair works of Irrigation Works executed by the Divisional Executive Engineers. Under his direct instructions new projects were matured for Irrigation, Drainage amd Water Works by the Project Establishment employed. Almost all the possible sites for Irrigation reservoirs in the Baroda and Navsari Districts have been surveyed and some work yet remains to be done in Kadi and Amreli Districts. A Special Survey Party which was organised for thedevelopment of the Zankhari Project and the working of necessary details as per instructions of Mr. Purves, the Hydraulic Expert, was disbanded from December 1920, but another party was employed to prepare a project for Poorna River Irrigation from January 1921 as well as to complete details of the Zankhar Pr oject which will be submitted to Mr. Purves when ready. Sir M. Vishweshwaraiyya is also being consulted regarding the Zankhari Dam.

526. During the year the following Irrigation Works were either completed or in progress :—

Irrigation works completed or in progress.

Baroda District.

Works completed—

1. Improvement to the Karachia Tank.
2. Improvements to the Muval Tank.
3. Boundary stones and 6 ft. span culvert for Shipore Timbi Tank.
4. Chowkidar's shed and storė room at Timbi
5. Testing the bund of the Dhanora Tank as suggested by Mr. Purves.

Works in progress—

1. Distributaries and cross walls for Wadhwana Tank.
2. Fair weather road from Ajwa to Timbi.
3. Bunding up the Kotar in the Bamangam village.
4. Preliminary survey of gauging-stations in Baroda District.

Kadi Division.

Works completed—

1. Protective works to Santhala village in Kheralu Taluka.
2. Urgent repairs to the Waghas tank in Atarsumba.
3. Lowering the high ground near the waste weir of Chandrasan tank and constructing a pucca waste weir for the same.
4. Planting and rearing Eucalyptus Rudis in Harij Peta Mahal.
5. Re-making new retaining wall in the River at East Gate at Atarsumba.

Works in progress:—

1. Repairs to the Anawada Saraswati Submerged weir.
2. Irrigation Channels from Kadi Southern Drainage near Pansar, Isand and Arsodia.
3. Drain from Bhojasar to Puspavati River.
4. Field outlets and other necessary requirements for the Waghas Tank in Atarsumba.
5. Constructing a well of 6′-0″ dia. inthe compound of P. W Store at Thol.
6. Constructing a necessary bridge over the drain crossing th road from Zulasan to Vadoo.

Navsari Division.

Works completed:—

1. Constructing two spurs on the Poorna River near Tawdi.
2. Constructing an outlet sluice regulator on the Chikhli Canal.
3. Constructing weirs for gauging the inflow of the Dosuwad Tank.
4. Urgent repairs to the Dosuwada Tank.

Works in progress:—

1. Extra works on the Chikhali Canal.
2. Vyara Water Works.
3. Variav Water Works.
4. Poorna River Survey, Works in Vyara Taluka.

Amreli Division.

Works completed:—

1. Necessary accessories and adjuncts of the Pichvi Tank.
2. Stone pitching to the remaining portion of the Gomati Tar

Works in progress:—

1. Pichvi Tank Project.
2. Spreading metal on the outside slope and toe of the Bhungesh war Bund of Pichvi Tank.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

527. About 5,892 bighas of land were irrigated and Rs. 17,723 were derived as revenue, besides some duties in the shape of Himayat. The expenditure incurred on works alone was Rs. 1,41,626 during the year (Rs. 92,734 charged to Capital and Rs. 48,892 charged to Revenue Account = Rs. 1,41,626).

(*f*) WATER WORKS.

Baroda City Water Works.

528. The control over and the maintenance of Water Works and distribution of water in Baroda City within the Municipal limits remained with the City Municipality. The P. W. Department retained supervision over the head works at Ajwa, the filter beds at Nimetta and the main pipe line up to the Municipal limits in the Baroda City.

Maintenance of head works at Ajwa and Nimetta.

529. The Ajwa and Nimetta works were maintained at the cost of Baroda City Municipality. The following two important works were taken in hand in the previous year on behalf of the City Municipality and they were continued in the year under report :—

(1) Additional filter bed at Nimetta for Rs. 56,000.

(2) Dividing one of the settling tanks at Nimetta.

The second bore at Nimetta.

530. The second bore at Nimetta could not be handled this year as the stronger rods which were ordered arrived here just before the close of the official year.

531. The Water Works at Sinore, Sankheda and Sojitra were looked after and maintained by the P. W. Department at the expense of the respective Vishistha Panchayats while the Bhadran Water Works were controlled by the Badhran Vishistha Panchayat.

Water Works in Baroda District.

532. The Pattan Water Works in Kadi District were looked after and maintained by the P.W. Department at the expense of the Pattan Municipality.

Water Works in Kadi District.

533. The noteworthy feature of the year was the laying of the foundation stone of Mehsana and Navsari Water Works at the hands of His Highness the Maharaja.

Foundation stone ceremony of Naosari and Mehsana Water Works.

534. The Kathore Water Works in Navsari District were maintained by the P.W. Department at the expense of the Kathore Vishistha Panchayat.

Water Works in Navsari District.

535. The Vyara Water Works are in fair progress. The Songhad Water Works are sanctioned and arrangements for inviting tenders for the materials, &c., have been made. The work of gauging the wells at Variav for the Scheme of Virav Water Works is almost completed.

Other Water Works Schemes in Navsari District.

(*g*) Field Drainage.

536. The work of constructing field drainages of fourth or eastern group of drains in Sinore Taluka was in progress and all the previously completed drains in the Baroda District were properly maintained. Similarly the drains which existed in the Kadi District were well looked after and kept up in satisfactory condition.

Field Drainage.

(h) Boring.

Boring work in Baroda and Amreli Districts.

537. For the well-boring at Sojitra in Baroda District, it was settled to change the position of the Boring Machine with a view to have a new bore as the previous one was not successful. In Amreli Prant no boring work for water supply project was undertaken, but the boring work of trial pits for irrigation projects of the Shetranji and Natalia Rivers was taken up.

(i) Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

Visit of Mr. Gibbs and Mr. Von Bock.

538. Mr. Gibbs of the Tata Engineering Co., Ltd., visited the site of Sankheda Hydro Electric Scheme for giving his opinion on the report of Mr. A. J. Loving. Mr. Von Bock, Executive Engineer, Northern Sanitary District, also visited Bhadran for giving his advice on the Badhran Town Drainage Scheme.

Motipura and other Quarries.

539. The lease of the Motipura Marble and Bhulwan Granite Quarries having already expired, they were again leased to Mr. Bhuderbhai Pragji for a period of five years while the lease of the Antoli Metal Quarry was cancelled.

(j) Works Branch.

Special Road Sub-Division created in Navsari District for Mahuwa Roads.

Special Mahuwa Sub-Division created for roads.

540. It will not be out of place to mention here that during the year, the Mahuwa Sub-Division was specially created from 4th September 1920 for making all possible arrangements for construction of roads for the convenience of the subjects of the Mahuwa Taluka and in general of the Navsari Prant. The

Special Sub-Divisional Officer prepared and submitted schemes for the following roads :—

1. Navsari Vesma and Palsana-Chalthan Road.
2. Mahuwa-Tarasadi Road.
3. Mahuwa-Nihali Road.
4. Chalthan-Kholwad Road.

(*k*) Grant and Outlay.

Budget allotment and expenditure in the Divisions.

541. The total budget allotment for the year was Rs. 37,00,000. The following table shows the expenditure incurred in the several divisions in the year under report compared with that of the previous year:—

Serial No.	Divisions.	Expenditure.	
		1919-20.	1920-21.
		Rs.	Rs.
1	Baroda City Division	6,34,004	9,23,747
2	Palace Division	4,73,123	3,50,437
3	Electric Division	1,04,169	3,13,464
4	Garden Division	2,17,904	2,60,097
5	Baroda Division	1,71,871	1,90,053
6	Kadi Division	2,19,736	2,67,477
7	Navsari Division	2,29,152	3,19,598
8	Amreli Division	4,55,772	2,70,544
	Total Rs. ..	25,05,731	28.95,417

542. The following table shows comparison between the expenditure incurred by the Department in the year under report and that during the previous year on different heads :—

Expenditure according to heads.

Serial No.	Heads.	Expenditure.	
		1919-20.	1920-21.
		Rs.	Rs.
1	Original	12,69,665	15,31,655
2	Repairs	7,78,334	8,55,928
3	Establishment	3,32,658	3,81,403
4	Tools and Plant	17,946	79,878
5	Refund of Revenue	248	221
6	Petty Military Public Works ..	4,496	8,619
7	Famine	814 7,032	23
8	Irrigation Works A.	15,613	25,934
9	Extraordinary Famine	78,873	11,306
	Pension	....	450
	Unpaid Deposits	52	....
	Total Rs. ..	25,05,731	28,95,417

B. The State Furniture Works.

543. The factory worked under the control of Messrs. S. K. Deval from August 20 to February 1921 and L. H. Kharadi from March to July 1921 and turned out articles

Work turned out by the Factory.

(both new and repaired) worth about Rs. 75,000, earning a gross profit of Rs. 17,300 plus Rs. 400 (taken less from the Government Officers for Dead-Stock articles, owing to fixed standard prices) at 10 per cent. on the capital cost There is no net profit made this year owing to the increased price of raw materials and labour.

Principal works carried out by the Furniture Factory.

544. The following principal works were carried out by the Factory during the year under report :—

NEW WORKS.

1. New furniture manufactured and supplied for European Guest House.
2. New furniture for new kitchen at L. V. Palace.
3. New furniture manufactured for Pattan Villa.
4. New furniture manufactured for Visnagar Rest House.
5. New furniture manufactured for Songadh Rest House.
6. New furniture manufactured for Jungle Rest House in Vankal Range.
7. New furniture manufactured and supplied to Mr. Field, Political Agent of Dungarpur State.
8. New furniture supplied to Mr. Haslehurst, Indian Police. Kaira District.
9. New furniture supplied to the Assistant Resident, Baroda.
10. New furniture manufactured for Lalbag Palace.
11. Eight new three-fold carved screens manufactured and supplied for Makarpura Palace.
12. Moulding for Durbar Hall ceiling at L. V. Palace.

13. New cup-board and cases manufactured and supplied for Jaya Mahal Palace, Bombay.

14. Two show cases manufactured and supplied for Makarpura Palace.

15. New furniture for L. V. Palace Pantry Room.

16. Six new cup-boards for Baroda College and eight new cup-boards for Male Training College manufactured and supplied.

17. New lockers for L. V. Palace rooms manufactured and supplied.

18. New teakwood carved ceiling panels and mouldings manufactured and fixed in Aina Hall, L. V. Palace.

19. New teakwood frames and shutters for doors and windows of New Kothi Buildings manufactured and supplied.

20. One show case cup-board manufactured and supplied to the Director of Commerce for putting on Baroda Ry. Station.

21. Two mahogany polished chests of drawers manufactured and supplied to the United State Steel Products Co., Ltd., at Bombay and Calcutta.

22. Office furniture for several Government State Bungalows.

REPAIR WORKS.

23. The artistic furniture of several rooms of L. V. Palace. Makarpura Palace, Nazarbag Palace and Motibag Palace, repaired, reupholstered and recovered with new silk coverings.

24. The artistic furniture of Jaya Mahal Palace, Bombay, have been repaired. reupholstered and recovered with new silk coverings and the whole furniture repolished.

25. The furniture of State Bungalows occupied by the Lady Doctor, Police Commissioner, and State Ajmer Saloon have been repaired.

26. Some picture and photo-frames of different designs manufactured and supplied for Palaces and Public Orders.

545. Office dead-stock articles of standard designs costing about Rs. 945 were supplied to the several State Offices, but the amount of Rs. 515 only was charged and recovered in accordance with the prices of articles fixed by Government and hence Rs. 430 realized less. The prices of these articles were fixed by Government, before the War; consequently owing to enhanced prices of raw materials and labour, the actual cost exceeded the above prices and resulted in the loss as shown above.

Reason for loss incurred.

546. During the last eleven years, the factory had supplied articles to the value of about rupees seven lakhs, and if the prices of well-known Bombay firms for such articles are compared with what was turned out during the year under report, it will be seen that the State has been benefitted considerably.

Large indirect profit compared with Bombay firms.

547. It may be mentioned here that the factory had to work under difficulties owing to scarcity of skilled labour and materials. The general rise of wages of skilled labour has also created new conditions and their wages have been increased.

General rise in rates of materials and labour.

548. The factory has worked under the direct supervision of the Factory Board appointed by the Government over the first eight months of the year and for last four months under the management of the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief, Baroda State Railways, as per Railway Rules.

Supervision over the Factory.

C. Railways.

549. The Administration of the Railway Department continued under Mr. L. J. Martin, B. Sc. (Hons.) London, M.S.A.E., A.C.G.I., M.I.E. (India), during the year under report.

Direction.

550. The services of Mr. P. K. Shinde, B.A., A.M.I.C.E., the Personal Assistant, terminated on 30th April 1921, and Mr. Bennett, originally appointed in his place and designated Deputy Manager, proceeded on leave in May 1921.

Personnel.

Mr. A. Wooley, A.M.I.M.E., was appointed as Loco. and Carriage Superintendent, and Mr. C. Grenville Rollo, Traffic Superintendent, Baroda State Railways. Besides, there were seven Assistant Engineers, one for Railway Survey and six for Construction and also one for Marine Survey.

551. The details of the open line mileage of the State-owned Railways at the end of the year are:—

Total Open Line Mileage.

No.	Name of Railway.	Gauge.	Length in miles.
1	Anand-Petlad Tarapur Railway	Broad Gauge ..	21·42
2	Mehsana Railway (including Kalol Vijapur Railway)	Metre Gauge ..	230·85
3	Khijadia Dhari Railway	,, ..	37·22
	Total Metre Gauge ..		268·07
4	Dabhoi Railways	Narrow Gauge ..	187·32
5	Petlad Vaso Pij Railway ..	,, ..	19·25
6	Kosamba Zankvav Railway ..	,, ..	26·33
7	Billimora Kala Amba Railway ..	,, ..	34·93
	Total Narrow Gauge ..		267·83
	Total Open Line Mileage ..		557·32

552. During the year under report 96·86 miles of Railway lines were under construction, of which 6·465 miles were opened to traffic on 1st March 1921. The details are as under :—

Mileage under Construction, and opened to Traffic.

1. Motipura Tankhala Railway, Narrow Gauge .. ..26·29

2. Choranda Koral Railway, Narrow Gauge .. ..11·68

3. Petlad Bhadran Railway, Narrow Gauge .. ..13·41

4. Katosan Road to Bhoyani Road Section of Dewusna Bechraji Railway, Metre Gauge .. .. 6·46

5. Okhamandal (Kuranga-Dwarka-Adatra) Railway, Metre Gauge .. ..37·02

6. Broad Gauge Line from Vishwamitri to Goya Gate .. .. 2·00

553. (1) The taking over of the Narrow Gauge Lines by the State from the B. B. & C. I. Railway Agency from the 1st of October 1921 having been finally decided upon by His Highness' Government, the construction of the State Railway Offices, the Staff quarters and Workshops was taken in hand early in November 1920. All the works have made good progress during the year under report.

New works started during the year.

(2) Broad Gauge Siding from Vishvamitri to Goya Gate and the re-modelling of the Goya Station Gate Yard.—These works have recently been started and are in progress.

Progress on lines under Construction.

554. (1) Motipura Tankhala Railway, Narrow Gauge, 26·29 miles.- The first 12 miles of the line from Motipura to Ghantoli are ready for opening to traffic, but for want of sufficient Rolling Stock and Locomotive Engines, the inspection of the line prior to opening to traffic is delayed. The further portion of the line is nearing completion.

(2) Choranda Koral Railway, Narrow Gauge, 11·68 miles.—The line is ready for opening to traffic, but for want of Locomotive Engines, the inspection and the opening of the line is withheld.

(3) Petlad Bhadran Railway, Narrow Gauge, 13·41 miles.—Construction of the work was started in the beginning of the year and the earthwork is almost finished except in some portions in the British territory which has been seriously delayed on account of the delay in handing over the land. Bridge works and buildings are in progress and linking of the permanent-way has recently been started. Other works are also making good progress.

4) Katosan Road to Bhoyani Road Section, Metre Gauge, 6·455 miles.—The second section of the Bechraji Dewusna Railway was completed and opened for all kinds of traffic on 1st March 1921.

(5) Kuranga-Dwarka-Adatra (Okhamandal) Railway, Metre Gauge, 37·02 miles.—The question regarding Jamnagar connection having been finally settled by the Government of India, the construction works of the line were resumed in

September 1921. Greater portion of Formation, Bridges and Buildings on the line has been finished, the remaining works including linking of the permanent way are in progress.

Harbour Surveys.

555. (*a*) (1) Beyt Harbour.—Survey and Borings are completed. Project Estimate and plans are still awaited from Sir George Buchanun.

(2) Vellan Harbour.—Survey and Borings completed. Project Estimate and plans are awaited from Sir George Buchanun.

(3) Billimora Harbour.—Survey operations recently started and are in progress.

Survey of New Railway Lines.

555 (*b*) (1) The extension of the Billimora Kala Amba Railway from Kala Amba to Jherria, Narrow Gauge, 2·33 miles.—The proposed extension has been surveyed and plans and estimates prepared and submitted to His Highness' Government for sanction.

(2) Unai Bansda Railway, Narrow Gauge, 7·20 miles.—survey of the line from Unai, a station of the Billimora a Amba Railway to Bansda, the capital town of that State, was made in July 1921, and project estimate and plans are under preparation.

Estimates for Railway projects.

556. During the year, the following Railway Projects with plans and estimates are submitted to Government for sanction :—

(1) Vijapur Ransipur Railway, Metre Gauge, 14·1 miles.—A revised estimate amounting to Rs. 9,96,566 was sanctioned under H.O. No. 39-4, dated 15th November 1920, but the project has been kept in abeyance for the present.

(2) Jamwalla Kodinar Velan Railway, Metre Gauge, 23·00 miles.—The project estimate amounts to Rs. 20,60,283.

Budget Provision and Expenditure.

557. The Budget provision for the year, for construction works was Rs. 27,55.000 and fo· Open lines Rs. 6,00,000. The expenditure against the former amounted to Rs. 26,78,306. The details are as under :

No.	Items.	Provision.	Expenditure.
		Rs.	Rs.
1	Lines completed and opened for traffic	1,15,000	23,776
2	Lines under construction—		
	1. Choranda Koral Ry. ..	1,70,000	1,41,651
	2. Motipura Tankbala Ry. ..	2,10,000	2,29,736
	3. Petlad Bhadran Ry. ..	5,00,000	2,76,904
	4. Okhamandal Ry.	7,00,000	8,30,449
	5. Dewusna Bechraji Ry. ..	2,20,000	1,10,833
3	Works at Goya Gate—State Railway Offices, Residential Quarters for Officers, Loco.Carr & Wagon shops, and Stores, etc.	5,32,000	2,55,013
4	Broad Gauge Siding & Remodelling Goya Gate Station Yard ..	2,20,000	42,698
5	Surveys of proposed Ry. Lines ..	17,000	5,129
6	Stores Suspense	55,000	3,52,502
7	Vishvamitri Site, etc.	....	28,894
8	Direction Charges	....	44,109
9	Harbour Surveys	16,000	37,316
10	Advances on account of Railway Material, etc.	....	3,09,554
	Total Rs.	27,55,000	26,78,306

558. The Railway Stores Department has, due to the efforts of Messrs. Bennett and Rollo, been developed to a properly organized stores capable of meeting the demands of the Construction and Open Line Engineering Departments, and the Traffic and Loco. Departments.

Other Important Items.

A Railway Printing Press has been started and is now working full time and producing Railway Forms and the like. Ticket printing has also been started and the daily output has risen from 5,000 to 20,000 tickets. The Press is not let out on contract but is worked departmentally.

D. The City Improvement Trust.

559. Mr. Vasudeo Ramchandra Talvalkar, A.R.I.B.A., L.C.E., continued as Chairman to the City Improvement Trust Board throughout the year. The following gentlemen were Trustees of the Board during the year :—

Personnel.

1.	Mr. Manilal Balabhai Nanavati ..	Government nominees.
2.	Mr. Sunderlal Maneklal Ghoda ..	
3.	Mr. Maneklal Ambaram Doctor ..	Elected by the Municipality.
4.	Mr. Shrinivas R. Jade	

560. The budget estimates sanctioned by the Government for the year amounted to Rs. 4,71,534 against which the expen-

Expenditure.

diture incurred was Rs. 3,50,925-3-6 as detailed below :—

		Rs.	a.	p.
1.	Buildings	17,168	2	5
2.	Communications	87,386	12	10
3.	Drainage..	1,14,249	6	3
4.	Works of importance	81,123	11	7
5.	Establishment	49,833	15	9
6.	Tools and plant	369	3	0
7.	Repairs to buildings	793	15	8
		3,50,925	3	6

The expenditure incurred during the year is higher than that incurred during the last three years. It also compares favourably with the amount of budget sanctioned for the year.

Contribution works.

561. In addition to original works of improvements the City Improvement Trust maintained, as usual, the completed portions of the City drainage works on behalf of the City Municipality. Properties in Anandpura and Babajipura were acquired on behalf of the Public Works Department. The properties in Anandpura were acquired for the extension of the General Hospital and other improvements while those in Babajipura for the Vernacular School. House connections with drainage lines and laying of pipe-sewers in private premises were done by the City Improvement Trust at the request of the owners. The expendi-

ture incurred on account of these contribution works excluding the cost of connections given to the public at their cost was as under :—

		Rs.	a.	p.
1.	City Municipality	20,862	3	2
2.	Public Works Department	1,630	3	5
3.	Private individuals	66,638	15	11
	Total Rs. ..	89,131	6	6

It will thus be noted that the City Improvement Trust had spent Rs. 3,50,925–3–6 plus Rs. 89,131–6–6, *i.e.*, Rupees 4,40,056-10-0 in all during the year.

Schemes sanctioned during the year.

562. The following new schemes were sanctioned by Government during the year :—

		Rs.
1.	Opening a back lane on the west side of Nilkantheshwar Mahadeo	3,137
2.	Making a kunker road on the south bank of the Dandia Bazar channel	4,650 12,513
3.	Acquisition of houses in Manor Jetha's Pole to the west of Shri Vithalmandir	21,010
4.	Constructing a bridge over Pahadi Nalla	68,308
5.	Laying out plots for building houses at Machhipith.	26,400
6.	Acquisition of buildings in front of Nyaya Mandir	73,000
7.	Residential Quarter Block No. 3	37,259
	Total..	2,46,277

563. The following schemes were under contemplation during the year :—

Schemes under contemplation.

1. Acquisition of Golwad in front of Maharaja Theatre on Begadai Mata road.
2. Opening a square in Narsinghji's pole in front of Narsinghji's temple.
3. Detailed plan for the bridge on the Avenue road.
4. Plans for a Residential Block for four families.

564. The following works were completed during the year :—

Works completed during the year.

1. The Sayaji Clock Tower including Police Station near Sayaji Ganj.
2. Road from Leheripura gate to Murdabari.
3. Houses for the poor and middle classes to the north of the Khatri Pole.
4. Improvements in Karolia Pole and Ghadiali Pole.
5. Constructing quarters to the north of Khatri Pole.
6. Flattening Anandpura curve.
7. Acquiring burnt down houses at the entrance of Narsinghji's Pole.
8. Acquiring fallen down houses ir Bhatwada and Shiapura and Mama's Pole.

565. During the year the drainage works made a good progress. Pipe-sewers in total length of 3·31 miles were laid with accessories such as Man-holes, Flushing tanks, Inspection chambers, etc. The work of Automatic Pumping Station No. I near the Vishwamitri bridge was pushed on. The electric pump for the same was not received during the year. The construction of A.P.S. No. VI in Kalal Pitha was started and masonry work up to ground level except plaster was done.

Progress of Drainage Works.

566. The total number of drainage connections at the end of the year stood at 10,834 against 10,199 of the previous year. Out of the new connections made during the year, 475 were done at the cost of the City Improvement Trust and 148 were done at the cost of connection holders and 12 connections at the cost of the Municipality. One hundred and sixty-one drainage connections were cut off in all up to the end of July 1921, leaving 10,673 connections net for the commencement of the year 1921-22.

Drainage connections.

567. The houses for the poor and middle class of men to the north of Khatri Pole were completed during the year and laying out of roads and drainage lines for those buildings was in progress.

Houses for the poor.

568. The work of land acquisition was carried on vigorously by the two Compensation Officers ring the year and 256 awards were settled. The total cost of the awards amounted to Rupees 1,41,489-3-1.

Compensation.

569. Fourteen new civil suits were filed by the people aggrieved at the decision ofthe Compensation Officers. There were 29 cases (including one case returned from the High Court) of the previous years pending in the Judicial Courts ; out of these 43 cases, 28 were decided during the year, out of which 11 were decided in favour of the City Improvement Trust and 17 in favour of the plaintiffs. Out of the 17 civil suits decided in favour of the plaintiffs, the Court allowed Rs. 17,985-5-2 against the amount of Rs.67,052-1-0 claimed by the parties aggrieved at the decision of the Compensation Officer, while claims for Rs. 10,285 were disallowed by the Court in favour of the Trust.

Civil Suits.

CHAPTER VIII.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

A. Education.

(*a*) Administration and Organisation.

Personnel.

570. The Department of Education including the several Departments subordinate to it, Libraries, the Picture Gallery and Museum, Kalabhavan, and the Boy Scout Organisation was up to 27th February 1921 under the control of Mr. A. B. Clarke, B.A. (Cantab.), as Commissioner of Education and Vidyadhikari, and after he proceeded on leave, under the control of Mr. A. M. Masani, M.A., B. Sc., during the remaining part of the year. The Commissioner was assisted by a Naib Vidyadhikari. and by an Inspecting staff of 6 Inspectors, 4 Lady Inspectors and 37 Deputy Inspectors including special officers for the Marathi, Urdu and Antyaja Schools. Later in the year the two Inspectorial Divisions of Kadi having been combined, the number of Inspectors was reduced to five. In the new Scheme of the revision of grades of Inspecting Officers, the number of Deputy Inspectors was reduced to 31.

Educational Institutions.

571. The total number of Educational Institutions at the end of the year was 2,797. This compared with the figures of the last report shows a decrease of 76. The decrease is due to the closing of some nominal schools, which without doing any useful work, existed only as a burden to the finances of the State. The total number of pupils attending these Institutions was 1,98,816 as against 1,79,339 of the preceding year. It is a matter of great satisfaction that the number of pupils has

increased in spite of many adverse circumstances. The year up to its close had been bad, and the agricultural outlook was gloomy. The satisfactory improvement in the school attendance figures is due to greater stringency in the system of levying compulsory fines and to the exercise of greater care by Inspectors in their supervision of the schools.

Kinds of Institutions.

572. The following table shows the various kinds of institutions and the number of pupils of both sexes attending them:—

No.	Name of Institutions.	Number.	Number of male pupils.	Number of female pupils.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	English Education.				
1	The College	1	559	13	572
2	High School for Boys ..	19	6,309	2	6,311
3	High School for Girls ..	1	..	256	256
4	A. V. Schools	39	4,767	..	4,767
5	Higher Standard Classes ..	9	106	..	106
6	Prince's School	1	2	1	3
7	Special Institutions ..	1	150 plus 40 Reserved	..	150 plus 40 Reserved
	Total ..	71	11,933	272	12,205
	Vernacular Education.				
8	Training College for men ..	1	382	..	382
9	Training College for women	1	..	96	96
10	Vernacular Schools for boys	2,274	119,997	..	119,997
11	Vernacular Schools for girls	365	..	60,408	60,408
12	Kala Bhavan	1	360	..	360
13	Other Institutions ..	81	4,290	1,078	5,368
	Total ..	2,726	125,029	61,582	186,611
	Grand Total ..	2,797	136,962	61,851	198,816

The statistical returns of this Department have shown during the last four years a considerable fall in the numbers of children attending Primary Schools, the figures being somewhat alarming at first sight.

Figures for past four years.

573. The figures for the past four years are as follows :—

Year.	Attendance at Primary Schools.
1917-18	2 18,573
1918-19	1,90,935
1919 20	1,67,650
1920-21	1,86,611

It may be noted that the attendance returned for 1917-18 just preceded the terrible outbreak of influenza: and that a very considerable reduction in the figures for the next year was only to be expected. The next year, 1918-19, was a year of famine which witnessed not only the closing down of many schools, but also the temporary suspension of the Compulsory Education Act. There is, however, no cause for alarm in the fact that the figures for 1919-20 are considerably below those of 1917-18, for the latter year carried the numbers registered during the two preceding years of epidemic and famine as well as the suspension of the operation of the compulsory principle. Further it may be pointed out that the figures for the year under report show distinct improvement.

574. The figures for the Vernacular Sixth Standard Examination are also instructive. The numbers of students studying in the highest standards and appearing for the VI Standard Examination did not in any way fall as would appear from the following table :—

The Vernacular Sixth Standard Examination.

Year.	Candidates for VI Standard Examination.
1917–18	3,042
1918–19	2,894
1919–20	3,128
1920–21	3,376
1921–22	4,349

575. In considering the school attendance figures for 1919-20, it is as well, also to remember that the Compulsory Act was not and could not be, brought again into legal action until August, 1919, that is until the scholastic year had already passed over the first, and numerically the most important, quarter. The new school census therefore could not be prepared under normal conditions, and the fall in the numbers returned could not but be anticipated.

Effects of temporary suspension of the Act.

The latest returns show a steadily increasing tendency towards the normal in the matter of school attendance. If we could but devise some means by which the infliction and collection of fines under the Act could be made a real live

force, if we could be sure that all district officers really understood the necessity for co-operation in this matter of ensuring school attendance, we could regard the future with greater satisfaction. It is further necessary to utter a word of regret in connection with the attitude of local bodies towards education. Entrusted as they are with important duties and responsibilities in connection with the imposition and recovery of fines, their slackness compels attention. Large arrears accumulate and the Act in but too many places is treated by them as dead letter.

(*b*) Features of the Year.

576. The following among others were important features of the year :—

Revising the grades of salaries of the Inspecting Officers.

The proposals of the Department to improve the grades of Inspecting Officers, which were under the consideration of the Government at the end of the last year, were sanctioned. This step will, it is hoped, result not only in the greater contentment of the service, but in better recruitment to the cadre in future.

Increasing the salaries of Primary Teachers.

577. An increase in the salaries of Primary teachers, which had long been an urgent item in the programme, was also sanctioned. All the posts in Primary schools have been made graded ones : and a time scale increment has been ensured to the teachers. The fresh financial liabilities thus incurred amount to more than five lakhs. This increase combined with the increases sanctioned during the past two or three years has made more than 50 per cent. increase in the salaries of teachers.

578. A large sum of nearly Rs. 50,000 of compulsory fines which remained in arrears owing to the famine conditions prevailing during past years was written off by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb and a clean slate was given to the ryots, thus showing once more that the object of Compulsory fines is not to swell the revenues, but is entirely educational.

Arrears of Compulsory fines written off.

579. The proposals of the Department for the appointment of an Educational Assistant to the Okha Commissioner and for opening a hostel for Wagher students which were pending before Government at the end of the last year, were sanctioned and were given effect to during the current year.

Education of Waghers.

580. The two Inspectorial divisions of the Kadi Prant were from 1st February 1921 amalgamated and placed under one Inspector with head-quarters at Patan.

Two Kadi Inspectorial Divisions combined.

581. A large amount of Rs. 5,000 was sanctioned by Government to establish a Central Educational Museum in connection with the Male Training College at Baroda.

Central Educational Museum.

582. An attempt is being made to spread far and wide the new system of Musical Education started under Mr. M. Fredilis. Of the five schools sanctioned for groups of Talukas, one has been started at Dabhoi and an endeavour is being made to secure competent teachers for starting others ; music classes have been started at the Bhadran Girls' School, at Maharani Girls' High School and at Maharani Chimnabai High School. An attempt is also being made to introduce the new system in the Music

Musical Instruction.

Schools already existing in the State and to train their teachers in the new method.

583. The Boy Scout Movement continued to make marked progress. The first District Head Quarters at Navsari has been firmly established and has already secured a large measure of public support. At Baroda the Scouting is being more systematically practised in Vernacular schools under the guidance of the Scout organisation which has been now made responsible for physical culture also. The selfless work of the Scout leaders at the Antyaja Boarding House and at the Reformatory has contributed a good deal towards improving the outlook of the inmates and adding happiness and zest in their hitherto monotonous lives. About the Camp-life of the Scouts during the year, their Bombay Camp to take part in the great rally held before His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught was the most important.

Scout Movement.

584. Three new High schools were opened during the year at Sidhpur, Dabhoi and Padra. The first of these is named, 'Laxmichand Sundarji High School, Sidhpur,' in consideration of a large donation given by that gentleman. For the last two large donations were contributed by the people.

New English Schools.

585. After their visit in the summer, Mr. E. R. Dibdin and his wife again came out to Baroda in November 1920 to observe the effects of climatic changes on the pictures and with the assistance of Mr. Ganguli, successfully arranged the collection of European paintings, Bronzes, Marbles, Medallions, etc., made by Mr. M. H. Spielmann of London in the Picture Gallery. The work was completed early in March 1921. The Picture Gallery

Museum & Picture Gallery.

was formally opened on the 23rd March 1921 by Mrs. Blakeway, the wife of the former Resident, Colonel Blakeway, at the request of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb.

586. Dr. Alfred Hay, Professor of Electrical Technology and acting Director of the Indian Institute of Science of Bangalore, visited Kala Bhavan at the invitation of Government in Christmas 1920 and after minutely examining the working of the Institution has submitted a report which is now before Government.

Improvement in Kala Bhavan.

587. The Bureau of Education of the Government of India sent a representative to the Baroda Central Library to inquire into the working o its Visual Instruction Section and published a pamphlet No. 10 entitled "Visual Instruction in Ba oda" explaining the methods and congratu'ating the Central Library Department, on the educational value of the work.

Visual Instruction in Baroda.

588. The Bombay Government having appointed a a Committee to consider how libraries in Western India could co-operate in interloans and other matters to their mutual benefit, Mr. Newton Dutt, the State Librarian, was deputed by His Highness' Government to attend the meeting of the Committee held in Bombay in November 1920. The Report of the Committee and the proposals of the Government of Bombay in this connection are now under consideration.

Library Co-operation Committee.

589. During the year under report, the Library department at the request of Working Committee, sent Mr. Dandavate, a Hindi knowing Librarian, to take part in the Kotah Industrial and

Library activity in exhibitions.

the Benares District Exhibitions. Mr. Dandavate organised a Library Stall and read a paper in Hindi on the work of the Baroda Library Movement at these Exhibitions. At Kotah the Library was awarded a Gold Medal.

(c) English Education.

590. During the year there were 69 institutions where English was taught, as against 69 of the preceding year.

Number of English teaching Institutions.

591. The number of pupils on the roll in these institutions is shown in the following table :—

Number of pupils.

Number of Institutions.		Institutions.	Number of students.	
1919-20.	1920-21.		1919-20	1920-21.
1	2	3	4	5
		Government.		
1	1	Baroda College	587	572
10	13	High Schools for boys	3,362	4,324
1	1	Do. do. girls	234	256
26	27	A. V. Schools	4,224	3,625
1	1	Boy Scout Organisation ..	100 +50 Reserved.	150 +40 Reserved.
1	1	Prince's School	2	3
		Aided.		
5	5	High Schools	1,656	1,836
4	4	A. V. Schools	681	718
10	7	Standards V, VI, VII Classes ..	117	80
		Unaided.		
1	1	High School	122	151
9	8	A. V. Schools	527	424
2	2	Unaided Classes	27	26
71	71		11,689	12,205

592. To the total number of students indicated in the table shown above may be added 1,233 learning English in 23 primary schools and 122 Antyaja pupils learning English in the Antyaja schools at Baroda and Patan. The total number of pupils learning English therefore came to 13,560 (13,302 boys and 258 girls) against 12,443 (12,125 boys and 318 girls).

Total number of pupils learning English.

593. The Baroda College was under the control of Principal A. M. Masani, M.A., B.Sc., upto the end of February and after that, under the control of Mr. S. G. Burrow, B.Sc. (London). It achieved, as usual, satisfactory results at the various University Examinations. The Principal was assisted by a staff of Professors, Assistant Professors, a Shastri, a Munshi and two Fellows.

Baroda College.

594. The College had on its rolls 572 students including 13 lady students as against 587 students in the preceding year. There are three Government Hostels in the vicinity of the College.

Number of students and hostels.

595. The College possesses a fine Library containing over 10,000 volumes. The annual grant is Rs. 1,000 with a special grant of Rs. 500 for science books. The Library was well utilised by the staff and the students. The Central Library was also used by a large number of students.

Library.

596. The College Observatory continued as usual to take meteorological reading thrice a day. Prof. Burrow with a view to extend the scope of the work of the Observatory, visited the Meteorological Observatory at Agra during the current year.

Observatory.

597. Two large halls each capable of accommodating 225 students have been finished and occupied. This relieves the strain for accommodation of the arts classes. The Physics extension is sanctioned. There are already three Government Hostels to accommodate approximately 150 students and one house is hired in Sayaji Ganj.

Extension to the College Building.

598. The total expenditure on account of the College amounted to Rs. 1,60,986 as against Rs. 1,43,029 in the last year, and the receipts from fees, etc., to Rs. 33,172 as against Rs. 24,828 in the last year. The net cost per pupil came to Rs. 281 as against Rs. 243 per pupil last year.

Expenditure and Income.

599. The following table shows the results of the various Examinations :--

Examination results.

Examination.	Number of students sent up.	Number of students passed.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
M. A.	3	1	
B. A. October (Honours) ..	43	18	
B. A. April (Honours) ..	33	28	1—1st Class.
B. A. Pass	90	61	13—2nd Class.
Intermediate Arts	119	64	5— do.
B. Sc.	7	5	3— do
Intermediate (Science).. ..	19	9	
Pre. Science (October).. ..	6	4	
Pre Science (April)	21	7	
1st year Certificate Exa. ..	176	147	
Total ..	517	344	

600. The Seminar for the comparative study of Religions founded by His Highness the Maharaja in the year 1915 continued and extended its useful activities including the publication of the "Indian Philosophical Review" under Professor Widgery. "The Gaekwad Studies in Religion and Philosophy" started three years ago has been making satisfactory progress. A record and report concerning the Seminar recently published by Professor Widgery reviews the work undertaken and the progress made by the Institution during five years from 1916 to 1921.

The Seminar.

601. During the year 3 new High Schools were added to the eleven already existing by converting the Dabhoi, Padra and Sidhpur A. V. Schools into Government High Schools, thus bringing the number of Government High Schools to fourteen. Of these, the Maharani High School at Baroda is exclusively for girls. Besides these, there were 5 Aided High Schools, 2 at Baroda, and one each at Dharmaj, Navsari and Gandevi. There was one Unaided High School at Navsari and one Unaided Matriculation class at Kadi.

High Schools.

602. The following table shows how these High Schools fared at the University School Leaving Examination and School Final Examination :—

Results of School-leaving Examination and School Final Examination.

No.	Name of the Institute.	School Leaving Certificate Examination.				School Final.			
		Sent up.		Passed.		Sent up.		Passed	
		Students.	Ex.-Students.	Students.	Ex-Students.	Students.	Ex-Students.	Students.	Ex-Students.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Government.								
1	Baroda High School ..	92	1	69	..	..	..	..	..
2	Maharani High School for girls, Baroda	6	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
3	N. K. High School, Petlad	38	6	10	1	..	..	..	..
4	M. M. High School, Sojitra.	12	..	5	..	1	..	1	..
5	T. B. High School, Bhadran	8	..	5		2	..	..	..
6	Padra High School ..	Matriculation Class was started after the Annual Examination.							
7	Dabhoi High School ..		Do.		do.		do.		
8	Pattan High School ..	23	..	16	..	..	..	..	..
9	G. D. High School Visnagar	8	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
10	T. J. High School, Mehsana.	7	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
11	Sidhpur High School ..	10	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
12	M. & R. Tata High School, Billimora	10	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
13	Amreli High School ..	29	..	17	..	..	..	..	..
14	N. D. Haloo High School, Dwarka	8	1	8	..	..	..	..	..
	Aided.								
15	Shree Sayaji High School Baroda	50	1	24	1	3	..	3	..
16	Maharani Chimnabai High School, Baroda	17	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
17	Dharmaj High School ..	11	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
18	Sir C. J. N. Z. Madressa, Navsari	43	2	21	..	4	..	4	..
19	Sir C. J. R. High School, Gandevi	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Unaided.								
20	G. B. Institute, Navsari ..	28	..	4	..	17	..	..	..
21	Kadi Kothari Matriculation Class	6	1	5	..	..	..	..	..

603. Hostels have been attached to many of these High Schools and they offer fairly adequate accommodation. The hostel of the Amreli High School is the best of its kind. The Dabu quarters and the Gulabdas Hostel both at Navsari accommodate a large number of students satisfactorily.

High School Hostels.

604. The number of Anglo-Vernacular Schools, both Government and aided, was 31 during the year as against 30 of the last year. Four new A. V. schools, one each at Mehlav. Damnagar, Dhari and Attarsumba were opened during the year and 3 A. V. schools one each at Dabhoi. Padra and Sidhpur, were converted into High Schools. There was thus a balance of increase of one A. V. School. In addition to these. there were 7 aided fourth and fifth standard classes attached to the local Government A. V. schools and 8 unaided A. V. schools. The Anglo-Vernacular schools at Dabhoi, Padra, Billimora. Sojitra, Visnagar, Sidhpur, Bhadran, Mehsana, Kadi, Kathor, Sinor, Karjan and Vijapur were provided with hostels on Grant-in-aid principles. Plans and estimates were under preparation for erecting a building for the hostel at Pattan.

A. V. Schools and Hostels.

605. The aggregate annual value of the State scholarship tenable in the Baroda College and in the secondary schools of the State was Rs. 9,764 against Rs. 9,404 in the preceding year. These include the scholarships of the value of Rs. 65 per month awarded to students studying at the Ferguson College, Poona, and the Sydenham College of Commerce, Bombay. Out of the annual grant of Rs. 8,000 for Khangi Scholarships founded by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb Rs. 7,526 were spent in awarding scholarships to 18 boys and 9 girls. In addition to these,

Scholarships in the College and Secondary Schools.

scholarships were awarded to Maratha students studying in, and outside, the State from the Maratha Education Fund of Rs. 1,50,000 founded by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb. His Highness the Maharaja Saheb has sanctioned Rs. 1,800 per annum for the education of Maratha girls and the amount was sent to the Deccan Education Society for distribution as scholarships. Besides this a sum of Rs. 630 was spent after the children of government servants as a maintenance charge.

606. The total expenditure and receipts under the head of English education for the last three years are shown in the following table: -

Expenditure and Receipts.

Items.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Expenditure	4,20,723	4,61,462	5,42,212
Income	93,132	1,07,049	1,32,700

(d) Boy Scout Movement.

607. The Scout movement has been in existence for over 31 months and has given ample and obvious proofs of its usefulness. It has harnessed to useful purposes the imagination, and physical energy, proper to youth, and has given them tactful direction. At the close of the last year an attempt was made to extend the sphere of the movement outside Baroda, and as a first centre Navsari was selected where the first district Head Quarter has now been firmly established with enthusiastic support from the people. The work undertaken by the Scouts in Vernacular Schools in Baroda was more systematically carried on during the year

Scout Organisation.

and its scope was further advanced by placing both Scouting and Physical culture in city schools under the guidance of the Scout Organisation. The disinterested work undertaken by the Scouts at the Antyaja Boarding House and at the Reformatory were continued with enthusiasm and the change thus wrought in the lives of the inmates was remarkable. The four scouts who had left for England at the close of the last year to take a course of training at the Imperial Head Quarters at their own expense, returned during the year with a full training of six months, with credit to themselves and to the Head Quarters at Baroda. They are now closely associated with the movement as Leaders. The camp-life of the Scouts during the year was as busy and fruitful as before ; and the part played by them in the great rally held before His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught was greatly admired.

(e) EDUCATION OF HIS HIGHNESS' GRAND CHILDREN.

Education of His Highness' Grand Children.

608. Shrimati Laxmi Devi and Shrimant Pratapsingh Raje left Baroda for Bombay on 12th April 1920 in order to proceed to England for education. Shrimant Pratapsingh Raje proceeded from Bombay to Ooty before sailing to England and there completed the course of Third and Fourth Standards under Mr. Kelkar in a special class which was discontinued on the 15th September 1920. On 25th September 1920 the Raj-pautra sailed for England in the company of Major Webber

Shrimant Pratapsingh Raje and his companion Chandra Singh Gaekwar both attended Temple Grove School, Eastbourne. From the progress reports of both boys, it appears that Shrimant Pratapsingh Raje did very well in English subjects but made slow progress in Latin. Chandra Singh began to study English and worked very hard at it. But he

could not make rapid progress in Latin and French as he was not sufficiently fluent in English. The progress of both boys in Mathematics was fair. They took lively interest in games and were very keen on their work.

Shrimati Laxmi Devi received training in Bently Priory, London, for Form L. IV. She studied English, Mathematics and Science and took delight in learning music, gymnastics, and games.

(*f*) Vernacular Education.

Number of Primary Schools.

609. At the end of the year, there were 2,646 Government, 24 aided, and 35 unaided Primary Schools, and 2 Orphanages, making a total of 2,707 Institutions against 2,780 of the last year. There were, besides these, five Training Colleges, including one for women, 3 Technical Institutions, 1 Reformatory, 5 Music Schools, 4 Antyaja Boarding Houses, and 1 Wagher Boarding House at Dwarka. The following table shows the number of Institutions and the number of pupils attending them :—

Year.	Boys' Schools.		Girls' Schools.		Other Institutions.		Total.	
	No. of Schools.	No. of Boys.	No. of Schools.	No. of Girls.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1919-20	2,328	1,07,571	378	53,318	96	6,761	2,802	1,67,650
1920-21.	2,274	1,19,997	365	60,408	87	6,206	2,726	1,86,611

The causes of decrease in the number of Vernacular Institutions and increase in the number of pupils have already been stated.

Compulsory Fines.

610. The recovery of fines, under the Compulsory Education Act levied on recalcitrants for failure to send their children to schools and for failure to attend, amounted during the year to Rs. 1,06,946. Fines amounting to Rs. 9,687 were remitted.

Arrears of compulsory fines written off.

611. A large sum of nearly Rs. 50,000 of compulsory fines which remained in arrears owing to the famine conditions prevailing during past years was graciously written off by His Highness the Maharaja.

Expenditure on Primary Schools.

612. The total expenditure on all Primary Schools amounted to Rs. 12,68,951 as against Rs. 11,96,071 in the preceding year, which gives an average of Rs. 481 per school against Rs. 442 of the last year.

Training Institutions for men.

613. There were 4 Training Institutions for Primary School Teachers. Of these, 3 were First Year Training Classes at Patan, Navsari, and Amreli to give greater facilities to and to encourage local men to undergo training, and the fourth the Training College for men at Baroda, developed out of the Training Class founded in 1885. Thus during the year there were 3 First Year Training Classes with a sanctioned strength of 280 stipendiary scholars and one full-fledged Training College with 20 stipendiary scholars in the Third Year, 75 stipendiary scholars in the Second Year, and 123 stipendiary scholars in

the First Year Classes. The number of scholars in the 3rd and 2nd year having been reduced to 20 and 75 respectively, the practice of taking non-stipendiary scholars has been discontinued. The actual number of scholars, who availed themselves of these facilities, was 382 during the year.

Practising Schools.

614. The Baroda Training College has two Practising Schools and the Training Classes at Patan, Navsari and Amreli, one Practising School each attached to them to give the scholars training in the art of teaching. All the Practising Schools have been staffed with experienced Third Year Trained Teachers.

Accommodation for Training Classes and Examinations.

615. In Baroda, the Training College continued to assemble in the commodious Kareli Bag Building adequately equipped for the purpose. At Patan, Navsari and Amreli the classes had to be accommodated in suitable hired buildings. In the Baroda Training College 141 students appeared for the First year, 120 for the Second year and 48 for the Third year Examinations, of whom 110, 90 and 45 passed respectively. At Patan, Navsari and Amreli 109, 93 and 65 appeared for the First year, of whom 87, 59 and 59 passed respectively.

Hostels attached to Training Colleges.

616. All the Training Institutions have Hostels attached to them for which suitable buildings have been rented.

Training College Union.

617. The scholars in the Baroda Training College have a Union and among its activities may be mentioned a Reading Room, Debating Society and a Social Service League.

618. The total expenditure on all the Training Institutions for Primary Male Teachers amounted to Rs. 1,10,235, giving an average of Rs. 288 per pupil against Rs. 203 in the preceding year.

Expenditure on Training Colleges.

619. The four Vernacular School Final Classes which were started with an object of training up men for the clerical service of the State and for providing facility for Higher Vernacular Education, did not seem to have evoked sufficient popular interest to justify their further existence; and they were closed in the beginning of May after the examination. The total number of pupils in these classes was 164 as against 181 of the previous year.

Vernacular School Final Classes.

(g) Female Education.

620. The total number of Girls' Schools was 377 as against 392 and the number of girls learning in them 30,412 against 27,639 of the last year. In addition to these, there were 31,170 girls studying in mixed schools, which, added to those learning in exclusive Girls' Schools, brings the total number of girls receiving primary education to 61,582 as against 54,641, showing an increase of 6,941 which was due to the causes already mentioned.

Girls' Schools.

621. In addition to the one Zanana Class in Baroda, there was one unaided Zanana Class at Petlad. These classes had 155 students on their rolls as against 142 of the last year.

Zanana Class.

622. Needle-work, Drawing and Embroidery are taught to girls in the principal Girls' Schools. Cookery classes are attached to the schools at Baroda, Patan, Petlad,

Provision of Domestic Subjects in Girls' Schools.

Navsari and Amreli. Mrs. Strong, the Directress of Household Arts, during her short career here did good work in spreading the knowledge of the principles of household management among different classes of students, male and female, through various Institutions and prepared a batch of specialists so as to continue her work after her departure.

Training College for Women.

623. The Training College for Women teachers, founded in 1882 in Baroda, was under the management of Miss J. A. Macdonald, M.A. (St. Andrew), as Principal. The Principal was assisted by a Head Mistress and a staff (mostly women) consisting of 2 graduates, 2 under-graduates, 4 trained teachers, and 3 special teachers for Drawing, Embroidery and Needle-work. Mrs. Pagar who was trained in America at State expense in Kinder-garten was also on the staff.

Number of Women Teachers.

624. The number of women under training when the year closed was 96 as against 87 in the last year. The sanctioned strength of stipendiary women scholars is 150. It will take some time before the sanctioned number is attained, as ladies are not coming forward readily to join the teaching profession. The total number of lady teachers was 252 during the year.

Hostel attached to the Women's College.

625. There is a specially erected commodious and adequately equipped Hostel attached to the Training College for women. During the year under report, it had 42 boarders.

Amreli Training Class for women.

626. The Training Class for women, specially started at Amreli to train local women teachers of that distant district, continued as

before to train them up to the second year course. It had 10 students in the First Preparatory year and 7 in the second year.

627. Out of the 120 women teachers that appeared at the different examinations 81 passed. the result being 67·5 per cent. against 62·1 in the preceding year.

Results of Examinations.

628. The total expenditure on both the training Institutions for female teachers including stipends amounted to Rs. 24,077 against 21,840 in the preceding year, giving an average of Rs. 213 against Rs. 198 of the last year.

Expenditure.

(h) EDUCATION OF BACKWARD CLASSES.

629. For the education of the children of the Antyajas or depressed classes, whose population in the census of 1921 is numbered 1,76,821, there were 226 Antyaja schools of which 4 were exclusively for girls. The total number of Antyaja children in these schools was 8,840 (8,616 boys and 224 girls). There were also 3,255 Antyaja children learning in the ordinary Gujarati Primary schools, which brings the total number of such children receiving primary instruction to 12,095 which is equal to about 7 per cent. of their population. There were 122 boys receiving Secondary Education in Antyaja Schools at Baroda and Pattan and 2 in the Baroda High School. Also there were 4 girls learning English in the Maharani Girls' High School at Baroda, 1 in Standard IV, 2 in Standard II, and 1 in Standard I. Government gives books and other school requisites free to these children. Scholarships of the aggregate value of Rs. 122 per mensem were awarded to Antyaja children in the Primary Schools and 9 scholarships

Antyaja Schools.

of the aggregate value of Rs. 47 per month were awarded to Antyaja students in Secondary Schools. In the Training College at Baroda, 8 Antyaja scholars were reading for the different courses, along with other Hindoo scholars. The Antyaja Boarding Houses at Baroda, Pattan, Navsari and Amreli had 45, 30, 40 and 37 inmates respectively, and free boarding, lodging and necessary clothing were as usual provided to them by Government.

Sheth Jugal Kishore Birla's donation.

630. For the administration of the donation given last year by Sheth Jugal Kishore Birla of Calcutta for the encouragement of Antyaja Education, a Committee was appointed with the Dewan as President. The Committee, in accordance with the Donor's wishes prescribed the study of Bal Gita in the 4th, 5th and 6th standards in the Antyaja schools of the Baroda City and in those of the Taluka Head Quarters ; and decided to use the amount of interest accruing from the donation in giving prizes of the value of Rs. 200 to students passing with credit in the Gita courses ; and of Rs. 200 to those standing high in Essay-Writing. They also decided to spend Rs. 200 in giving suitable allowances or honorarium to teachers who taught Gita to Antyaja pupils.

Garoda Pathshala.

631. The Garoda Pathshala founded in 1913 for teaching especially Sanskrit along with other subjects of the curriculum to the sons of the Garodas or Priests of the Antyajas with a view to initiate them in the proper performance of the ritual did not so far justify its existence. It was closed in the beginning of the year in accordance with the recommendation of the Departmental Committee appointed to consider the question of its further continuance or otherwise. A new scheme likely to serve the

same purpose more effectively and at a much smaller cost to Government was substituted. Accordingly 20 Garoda students will, henceforth, be admitted in the four Antyaja Boarding houses and there they will be instructed in the marriage ritual by the Superintendents.

Expenditure on Antyaja Education.

632. The total expenditure on the education of the children of the depressed classes amounted to about Rs. 60,000.

Education of Forest Tribes.

633. The three Dhanka Boarding Schools for boys at Songhad, Vyara and Mahuva and Girls' Boarding School at Songhad established for the education of Forest tribes, worked well and show satisfactory progress during the year. The three Boys' Schools had 90, 85 and 63 boys on their rolls respectively and the Girls' School at Songhad had the maximum number of 50 girls. The schools at Songhad and Vyara have Model Farms attached to them, and there the boarders get practical lessons in agriculture. The influence of these schools on the lives of the forest people has so far been very wholesome. They have given them Model Agriculturists, and have given their schools, teachers of their own kith and kin. In fact, they have been strikingly instrumental in ameliorating their condition.

The combination of Vernacular Schools.

634. The progress of the Dhanka students having been so far satisfactory, and the change in the habits and their advance in civilization being very striking it was thought advisable to keep them no longer apart from students of higher communities. So the Vernacular Boys' Schools at Vyara and Mahuwa and the Girls' School at Songhad, were, during two previous years, combined with those of the Boarding Houses.

635. The total expenditure on the four Dhanka Boarding Schools amounted to Rs. 21,859 against Rs. 25,837 in the last year. The receipts from the sale of the farm produce and other sundries amounted to Rs. 1,968 against Rs. 1,194 of the last year. The net average cost of educating each Dhanka boarder came to Rs. 91.

Expenditure on Dhanka Boarding Schools.

636. Provision for the education of the Mahomedans has been made in our education system. There were 123 exclusive Urdu Schools out of which 96 schools were attended by 6,741 boys and 27 by 1,804 girls. The ordinry Gujarati Schools were, moreover, attended by 5,433 Moslem children. The total number of Mahomedan children receiving education came to 13,978, giving a percentage of 8·7 against 9·1 of the last year.

Urdu Schools.

637. The undertaking of the education of the Waghers on lines similar to those adopted in the case of Kali Paraj tribes of Songhad and Vyara was one of the most important features of the work of the Department during the year. At the instance of Government, the appointment of an Educational Assistant to the Okha Commissioner and the opening of a Boarding House for Wagher students were sanctioned. The Boarding House was opened on 1st November 1920 and did very satisfactory work during the year. The prejudices of the Waghers were gradually overcome; and voluntary and cheerful attendance was induced. Out of 25 seats sanctioned 22 were filled up in April and 21 in July. The Institution gives every promise of great future success.

Education of Waghers.

(i) Special Institutions.

The Orphanage at Amreli.

638. The Orphanage at Amreli had 68 orphan boys. It also accommodated juvenile offenders. In addition to Primary Education which they receive in the local Vernacular Schools, the orphans are taught either weaving, carpentry, dyeing, printing or tailoring according to their aptitude.

Orphanage at Baroda.

639. The Baroda Orphanage founded during the Influenza epidemic of 1918 continued to take care of a number of helpless orphans. It had 44 inmates.

Music Schools.

640. There were 5 Music Schools, one each at Baroda, Pattan, Navsari, Mehsana and Amreli. They had altogether 814 students learning music. The school of Indian Music, Baroda, had 172 students on the roll. The teaching of music was also provided as a subject in the Training Colleges for Men and Women Teachers, Maharani Girls' High School, Baroda, Anglo-Vernacular School and the Maharani Chimnabai High School for boys. Also a Music Class was started at the Bhadran Girls' School. His Highness the Maharaja desired that some Music Schools should be opened for groups of Talukas where there was no provision for musical education; and accordingly five schools were sanctioned. Out of these one has been started at Dabhoi, in right earnest to serve a group of Dabhoi, Sankheda and Waghodia. Another activity undertaken during the year by the School of Indian Music was to send expert musicians round the different schools in the city to sing to the children and give them a full explanation of Ragas and Talas in order that they may get an idea of Indian Music. An attempt is also being made to introduce the new system in the Music

Schools outside Baroda and to train additional teachers in the new method. Scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 200 (two hundred) were awarded for the study of Music. The total expenditure for Music Schools amounted to Rs. 21,131.

Sanskrit Schools.

641. There were during the year 4 Government, 1 Aided and 6 Unaided Sanskrit Schools in the State. There were in them altogether 340 students. The Shravan Mas Dakshina Examinations for which a sum of Rs. 5,000 is annually set apart afford additional encouragement to Sanskrit learning of the traditional type. During the year under report, 49 appeared for the various grade and subject examinations, of whom 35 were declared to have passed. In order to prevent a falling off in the number of examinees noticed for some years past, an increase of 50 per cent. was made in the amounts of Dakshinas or cash prizes fixed by rules. The total amount spent during the year in Dakshinas came to Rs. 2.452-8-0 and the total expenditure on the organisation to Rs. 4,274.

Schools for Defectives.

642. Two schools for defectives at Baroda and Mehsana have worked satisfactorily. The total number attending them was 73 against 65 of the last year. Both were under the management of specially trained teachers. The Deaf-Mutes were taught by the Lip-Reading Method and the Braille system was followed in teaching the blind. The children of the former class were taught Drawing, Wood-work and Tailoring also, and those of the latter the Three R's. Boarding Houses are attached for children coming from the districts. During the year the School of Defectives, Baroda, held demonstration classes at the Health Exhibition on the 23rd March 1921, and its work there was greatly admired. Also four medals were awarded to the

best of its students on the 10th of February 1921 in commemoration of laying the first foundation stone of All-India War Memorial of Delhi by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught.

Kindergarten Classes.

643. There were 6 Kindergarten Classes against 7 of the last year. In some of these classes satisfactory arrangements are made to feed the children during the school hours. These classes were attended during the year by 798 children, varying from 4 to 6 years. Besides these, there were a few private Kindergarten classes in the Taluka towns, that at Vaso being the best.

Satisfactory progress was found.

644. These classes are increasingly popular, and are able to command considerable financial assistance from the public. The greatest difficulty experienced is the supply of teachers adequately trained in the subject.

Jail School at Baroda.

645. The Jail School attached to the Baroda Central Jail for the benefit of young convicts had 34 pupils during the year.

Aided Primary Schools.

646. There were 21 Aided Primary Schools and 3 Higher Primary Classes under private management during the year. The total amount of grants received by these schools came to Rs. 2,521.

Military Schools.

647. There were 7 Military Schools, 5 at Baroda, 1 at Dwarka and 1 at Dhari, having altogether 226 pupils in them.

Physical culture.

648. Physical Instructors were attached to most of the important Secondary schools, and 47 Higher Primary Schools. The Department has under consideration proposals for the improvement

of the system of instruction through a better selection and training of the teachers and for a combination of the Boy Scout system with that of physical instruction. As a first step in that direction the physical culture work in the city has been placed under the guidance of the Scout Organisation, and the scholars in the Training College for men are being given more careful and systematic training in gymnastics and games.

Moral and religious education.

649. Attempts were continued to impart rudiments of moral and religious education through schools. One hour in a week is set apart for the purpose in all Secondary Schools, where teachers made use of books published by the Moral Education League. In Primary Schools, "Neeti Shikshan" was used. " Dharma Varnana " was used by teachers to help them to explain to the classes the fundamental tenets of different religious faiths.

(*j*) INSPECTION.

Inspection.

650. The Commissioner of Education toured in the Baroda, Kadi and Navsari Districts. The Divisional Inspectors, the Inspectresses and Deputy Inspectors moved in their respective divisions, each for the required number of days. The Girls' schools were inspected by the Inspectresses. The Marathi, Urdu and Antyaja Schools were inspected and examined by the special Inspectors.

(*k*) TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

The Kala Bhavan.

651. The Kala Bhavan started 30 years ago by the late Professor T. K. Gajjar, continued its work in the same six branches, or

courses of studies as in the previous year. Mr. C. H. Vora, B.A., A.M. and L.M.E., continued to work as Principal and was assisted by a well qualified staff. The Institution continued its work in the same six courses of study as previously in theory and practice in Art, Civil and Mechanical Engineering, Chemical Technology, Textile Manufacture and Elementary Commercial training. The Art section gave instruction in Portrait painting, Clay-modelling, Wood-carving and Photo-mechanical process. The following table gives the number of students in each section :—

No.	Name of subjects.	Number of boys.	
		1919-20.	1920-21.
1	2	3	4
1	Art (Fine and Industrial)	49	66
2	Civil Engineering	59	59
3	Mechanical Engineering	82	100
4	Chemical Technology (Dyeing, Bleaching and Calico Printing).	44	46
5	Textile Manufacturing	51	72
6	Commerce	33	17
	Total ..	318	360

652. Out of the total number of 360 students on the roll, 85 were Baroda subjects, of whom 49 belonged to Baroda City and 36 to other parts of the State. Out of the remaining 275 students who came from outside the State, 137 hailed from the Bombay

Analysis of students.

Presidency, 13 from Central India, 35 from the Central Provinces, 20 from the Punjab, 38 from Bengal and Assam, 6 from the United Provinces, 6 from Rajputana and 20 from Southern India.

Results of the Examination.

653. At the Annual Examination 171 appeared from all the sections of whom 98 passed. For the Final Diploma Examinations, 51 appeared of whom 32 were awarded the Diploma. At the Sir J. J. Art School Examinations 8 appeared for the Elementary and 16 for the Intermediate and 16 for the Draftsman's course, of whom, 7, 6 and 8 respectively passed. In the examination held at Bombay under the Boiler Inspection Act, 2 were declared qualified for the third and 11 for the second grade.

Important event.

654. Dr. Hay, Professor of Electrical Technology and Director of the Indian Institute of Science of Bangalore, visited the Institute by invitation of Government, in Christmas 1920, and examined the working of the Institution.

Scholarships given to the students.

655. The Government grant for scholarships at the Institute is Rs. 100 (one hundred) per month, distributed to about 33 students. Other scholarships are awarded at the Institution by local authorities in the State, of the value of Rs. 76 per month. Surrounding Indian States, Caste Associations, and Educational Funds maintained 18 students at the Institute, with average grants of Rs. 15 per month per student.

The Workshops.

656. The Nazar Paga Workshops attached to the Kala Bhavan, continued to work under the management of the Superintendent, Mr. Vevai. In addition to affording prac-

tical training to the students of the Kala Bhavan in the use of Engines, and Machinery, and in Smithy, Carpentry, Joinery, the Workshops manufactured on a business scale articles of furniture, metal and cast-iron, required for the different Departments of the State, of the aggregate value of Rs. 37,262 as against Rs. 39,150 in the preceding year. The work turned out was of a highly superior quality and finish.

District Industrial Schools.

657. There are Industrial Schools at Amreli and Navsari. The "Tata Hunnar Shala" at Navsari receives an annual grant of Rs. 3,400 (three thousand and four hundred). The Amreli School from being a handicraft school for grown up boys has been converted into a Primary Industrial School. The school is particularly interesting as it represents a successful experiment. As a result of this successful experiment, Government has recently sanctioned the expansion of four Primary Schools into Primary Industrial Schools, at Pattan, Visnagar, Dabhoi, and Petlad. The subjects to be taught being Weaving, Carpentry and Agriculture. In order to attract artisan children to schools, it was thought that there should be a combination of practical work with the ordinary school work. Children of this class had formerly evaded the Compulsory Education Act to a very large extent; they now go to school willingly. and the examination results show that the new system compares very favourably with the old. At the end of the year the school had 234 students compared to 233 of the last year and at the same time trained 62 pupils in Carpentry, Dyeing, Knitting. and Weaving. 8 in Standard VI, 11 in Standard V, 22 in Standard IV, 36 in Standard III, 39 in Standard II and 56 in Standard I. The school imparted instruction in the full Primary course. Of these artisan boys 30 were Carpenters, 32 were Bhavsars or Dyers and 78 came from the Weaver castes.

658. In the Aided Industrial School started by Mr. J. N. Tata at Navsari, (1) Mechanical Engineering and (2) Cabinet making are taught each in three-year courses. In Mechanical Engineering there were 43 boys and in Cabinet making 11, during the year, making a total of 54 against 50 in the last year. Fourteen (14) students appeared for the Elementary Drawing Examination and 7 for the Intermediate Drawing Examination, of whom 12 passed in the former and 4 in the latter. Of the students who appeared from the school for Mechanical Engineering Certificate examination held at Bombay, one got the First Class and one the Second Class Certificates. This school is making good progress. The school spent Rs. 7,304 of which Rs. 3,400 were granted as Government aid.

Tata Industrial School of Navsari.

659. The Baroda Reformatory opened in 1913 under the Children's Courts Act, continued under the supervision of the Principal, Kala Bhavan. It had 18 inmates at the end of the year under report. The school teaches the primary course, carpentry and practical agriculture.

The Reformatory.

660. The expenditure of the Kala Bhavan and the income from fees and the Workshops profits amounted to Rs. 91,369 and Rs. 10,526, respectively. The expenditure of the Amreli Industrial School and on the Reformatory amounted to Rs. 7,309 and Rs. 4,206, respectively. Thus the total cost on Technical Education, including the annual grant of Rs. 3,400 to the Tata Industrial School amounted to Rs. 1,06,284 as against 85,550 in the previous year. The average annual cost of educating one pupil at the three Institutions came to Rs. 253

Expenditure of Technical instructions.

Rs. 31 and Rs. 233, respectively, as against Rs. 222, Rs. 31 and Rs. 228, respectively, in the preceding year.

B. The Museum and Picture Gallery.

Management.

661. The Museum and the Picture Gallery were placed under the management and control of Mr. Ganguli of the Imperial Museum at Calcutta. Mr. Ganguli was assisted by a special staff appointed to preserve the collection in good order.

Re-arrangement, reclassification and use of the Museum.

662. During the year under report, there has been a considerable change for the better in the classification and re-arrangement of the various exhibits so as to enable the general public to understand more readily the character of the exhibit displayed and also to afford students greater facilities for research work. The re-arrangement of the exhibits is now also complete and the labelling work will soon be taken up. A suitable guide in English and Vernacular is in preparation. Students of the local colleges and schools and some mofussil students visited the Museum and the Picture Gallery and availed themselves of the collections of Arts and Sciences. The Museum lent as before its scientific and astronomical apparatus to the Colleges and Kala Bhavan.

Visitors.

663. Visitors to the Museum and the Picture Gallery other than students numbered 4,08,800, giving a daily average of 1,120.

Acquisitions.

664. Among the specimens acquired during the year, the most noteworthy are the jewelled panel picture, the munificent gift of His

Highness the Maharaja Saheb to the Museum, old silver enamelled Jaipur Hooka and Peacock picture. A good many specimens of Art were acquired during the year.

Expenditure.

665. The total expenditure on account of the Museum and the Gallery during the year was Rs. 65,145 as against Rs. 25,533 in the preceding year.

C. Libraries.

Personnel.

666. Mr. J. S. Kudalkar, M.A., LL.B., remained in the charge of the Library Department until his sudden death on the 15th March 1921. He was assisted by Mr. Newton Dutt as State Librarian and by Mr. Amin as Assistant for the District Libraries. Mr. Newton Dutt was later appointed Curator in place of Mr. Kudalkar.

Central Library.

667. The Central Library had at the end of the year 88,763 volumes as against 85,775 of the last year. The total circulation of the books was 78,154 against 61,127 and Membership cards were held by 3,372 during the year. The Library subscribed for 193 Newspapers and Periodicals. The Reading Room recorded an average daily attendance of 450 readers. The children's room was attended by 24,913 children as against 22,143 of the last year. The Vernacular circulation of books was 53,613 as against 36,156 in the last year.

Ladies' Library.

668. The Mahila Library (Ladies' Library) located in Narsinhji's Pole had 2,258 books mostly Gujarati and circulated 7,293 books among 260 readers. Its Reading Room subscribed for

10 Vernacular Papers and Periodicals which were read by 2,800 readers.

Travelling Libraries.

669. The number of District Town and Rural Libraries was 720, of which 3 were District and 40 Town Libraries, 584 Village Libraries and 93 Reading Rooms. These Libraries possess a stock of 3,04,935 books and circulated 2,47,353 books. 42 District and Town Libraries have been provided with buildings. Moreover 23 Village Libraries have been provided with buildings and 17 more are under construction. The Travelling Libraries Section sent out 116 cases and circulated 4,392 books in the different villages all over the State.

Visual Instruction.

670. The Visual Instruction Branch continued its useful activities and 89 Cinema and Lantern shows in different parts of four Prants at which 1,78,775 persons attended as against 1,96,184 in the preceding year, were held. A Rotary Cinema worked by Elecuric current, and 8 War Films were purchased while 40 new Standard Films were purchased in England by Mr. A. H. Coyle under instructions from His Highness the Maharaja Saheb. This Section also circulated a large number of Stereoscopes and Stereographic views in various towns and villages of the Raj.

Gackwar's Oriental Series.

671. At the end of the year 16 works in all in the series were published and 7 more were in hand. A Committee to select works for publication and to find competent scholars for editing them was appointed during the year under report.

Expenditure.

672. The total expenditure during the year on this branch amounted to Rs. 93,364 as against Rs. 87,991 in the last year.

The sudden death of Mr. J. S. Kudalkar, the Curator, an able, experienced and energetic officer, was not only a serious blow to the Department, but also to the Library Movement throughout India. Mr. Kudalkar, who entered the service of this State in the year 1908 was, throughout his official career, associated with Library work, having successfully held the posts of the Palace Librarian, Principal Assistant to Mr. Borden (Founder and Director of the Library Department) and of the Curator of State Libraries. The experience which Mr. Kudalkar acquired during his tour for the study of the Library systems of Europe, America, and Japan, in 1913-14 stood him in good stead when he was appointed Curator. During his successful tenure of office, the Department developed and expanded in every direction, and now enjoys the reputation of being in some respects the foremost Institution of its kind in this country. Mr. J. S. Kudalkar had himself written the History of the Baroda Library Department in his book on "The Baroda Library Movement" published in 1919. He was also elected President of the All-India Library Conference held in Madras in 1919. His death is deeply regretted by the Department of Education.

D. Press Report.

673. The Press Report Branch remained under the direction and control of the Sar Suba, Mr. G. R. Nimbalkar, B.A.

Control.

674. The number of Presses at the beginning of the year was 38, 6 new Presses were opened, and 3 were closed. Declarations were made in respect of 2 more, but they were not opened. Thus at the end of the year there were 41 Presses actually working.

Number of Presses.

675. The total output of the Press was 8 weeklies, 30 periodicals, 279 books including pamphlets, as against 7 weeklies, 29 periodicals and 277 books for the preceding year.

Output of the Press.

676. The number of weekly reports issued in respect of journals and periodicals was 53, while that of monthly reports regarding books, and pamphlets was 12. The system of press cuttings was continued, and the Departments were kept informed of the comments, criticisms and suggestions of the Press relating to themselves through the medium of cuttings from Newspapers sent to them. The number of such cuttings during the year was 44. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 52, 12, and 132 respectively.

Number of Reports.

677. Altogether 308 topics were reported from the Local Press which may be divided as follows :—

Topics reported.

Personal	3	Educational	5	High Prices ..	1
Political ..	158	Commercial and Industrial.	7	Miscellaneous ..	14
Administrative ..	10				
		Municipality	12		
Legal and Legislative	1	Agricultural	3		
Revenue	1	Sanitary	2		
Abkari	9	Social	2		

Principal foreign newspapers were also scrutinized, and 24 topics having reference to the State Administration were reported. The number of topics reported from the local as well as the foreign press during the last year was 311 and 12 respectively.

678. The general tone of the Press was on the whole loyal both to the Baroda, as well as the British Governments, though it is evident that the influence on local journalism of the Indian Nationalist Press is becoming more pronounced.

General tone of the Press.

679. The number of periodicals that continued publication till the end of the year was 30, which may be classified as follows :—

Periodicals, their nature and contents.

General Literature ..	6	Physical Culture ..	2	Philosophical ..	1
Educational	3	Communal & Social ..	7	Musical	1
Religious	3	Legal	5	Sociological ..	1

The standard of the periodicals is steadily improving as can be judged from the variety and usefulness of the subjects with which they deal.

680. There were 279 Books and Pamphlets published during the year which may be divided as under :—

Books, their number and quality.

English	15	Sans-Guj-Hindi ..	1	Hindi-Marathi ..	1
Eng-Gujarati ..	5	Sanskrit-Eng... ..	1	Marathi	16
Gujarati	213	Hindi	4	Hindi-Marathi-Guj..	1
Sanskrit	5	Hindi-Gujarati ..	1	Urdu	2
Sanskrit-Guj. ..	2	Prakrit-Hindi.. ..	1	Urdu-Gujarati ..	11

The quality of the books continued to be poor, and there were but few books excepting those issued under the auspices

of the Education Department, that could lay claim to originality or merit.

Punitive measures.

681. During the year under report, there was no prosecution under the Press Act, nor were any books proscribed. The Sangit Prakash Press, Baroda, was suspended for two months for printing a pamphlet entitled " Swarajya Mala Yane Bhavishya Vani " which contained passages that were objectionable.

CHAPTER IX.

MEDICAL RELIEF AND VITAL STATISTICS.

(A) Medical Relief.

(a) Preliminary Details.

Personnel, &c.

682. Dr. R. N. Jadhav held the charge of the Department as Acting Chief Medical Officer till the 7th February 1921, when Dr. Mayer returned from leave and joined his duties as Chief Medical Officer ; Dr. Mayer again proceeded on duty with His Highness the Maharaja Saheb to Europe on 24th March 1921, leaving charge of his office with Dr. Jadhav as Acting Chief Medical Officer in which capacity he worked till 13th July 1921 when Major J. McPherson, I.M.S., succeeded him as the Chief Medical Officer, his services being lent to the State by the British Government for a term of two years under a special covenant. Dr. P. T. Patel was granted a further extension of one year's leave without pay.

Mr. Pawar's services were dispensed with.

683. The services of the Agricultural Chemist, which were temporarily placed at the disposal of this department for special work in connection with the analysis of food products in Gujarat were dispensed with from the 30th November 1920, as the work in question was completed.

Lady Doctor for the Pattan Maternity Hospital.

684. Dr. (Miss) E. Navalkishore, M.B.,B.S., was appointed as Lady Doctor to the Dnyanbai Maternity Hospital at Pattan, which was

declared open by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb in February 1921. Dr. Miss Navalkishore continued to work till the 8th June 1921 when she resigned and Dr. Miss Shantabai Salvi succeeded her.

Inspection.

685. During the year under report 16 medical institutions were inspected against 46 in the year 1919-20 and 46 in 1918-1919.

Number of Medical Institutions.

686. Five fourth class dispensaries were opened at Mehlav and Jarod in the Baroda district at Kungher and Vasai in the Kadi district, and at Anawal in the Navsari district and one third class dispensary was also opened at Dhinoj in the Kadi district. Besides this, four travelling dispensaries were also started. This brought up the total number of permanent institutions to 77 with a ratio of one institution to 27.617 persons.

Strength of the Department.

687. The strength of the Department was proportionately raised by the appointment of 10 more Sub-Assistant Surgeons to the aforesaid dispensaries.

Expenditure and Income.

688. The total expenditure of the Department was Rs. 5,60,022-1-6 against Rs. 4.62,695-0-0 in the preceding year, the increase in the expenditure being mainly due to (*i*) the increase in the number of Medical Institutions, (*ii*) to the increase in the strength of the staff and increased salaries and (*iii*) to the extraordinary high prices of medicines &c., which have ruled since the great war. The total income realised from various sources was Rs. 50,168-12-8 against Rs. 63,775 in the previous year.

689. The prescription charges of fees received from the paying patients amounted to Rs. 4,881-1-9 against Rs. 4,851 in the previous year.

Fees from prescriptions and paying patients.

690. Donations received for opening third and fourth class dispensaries during the year under report were as under :—

Donations.

Name of the Donor.	Place.	Amount.
		Rs.
Damodar Govindji ..	Mehlav ..	10,000
Village People	Jarod ..	5,000
Sheth Surchand Kasturchand	Kungher ..	9,000
Sheth Jethalal Purshottamdas	Vasai	5,000
Sheth Choonilal Chhaganlal	Dhinoj	30,000 in Promissory Notes
Jahangirji Manekji ..	Anawal ..	„ 250 to come annually for five years.

691. The Khanji and Military Departments contributed as usual Rs. 15,901-5-11 and Rs. 18,224 towards the maintenance of the Palace Dispensary and the Military Medical Institutions respectively. The Beyt and Devashthan funds contributed Rs. 1,490-13-6 towards the maintenance of the Beyt Dispensary whilst the Becharaji Devasthan funds Rs. 9,278 towards the Becharaji Dispensary and some of the Institutions in the Kadi District.

Contribution.

692. The total number of patients treated during the year was 4,80,266 (2,03,047 males, 1,01,078 females, 1,76,141 children) as compared to 4,80,808 in the previous year. Out of these

Number of patients treated discharged, cured, &c.

4,74,570 were outdoor patients and 5,696 were indoor patients with an average daily attendance of 5,098·36 in the case of the former and 347·62 of the latter against 5,304·9 and 316·9 respectively in the year 1919-20. Of the inpatients 3,757 were discharged cured, 1,311 relieved or discharged otherwise, 270 died and 358 remained under treatment at the end of the year. The percentage of deaths amongst the patients was 4·7 against 4·7 in the year 1919–20. The Baroda Division showed the highest percentage as regards the number, *viz.*, 45·0 receiving treatment, while Kadi with 26·6, Navsari 16·3 and Amreli 11·6 successively stood next in order.

Patients by caste, &c.

693. Of the total number of patients treated 3,85,438 were Hindus, 72,681 Musalmans, 8,389 Parsees and 13,758 were of other castes.

Number of operations and persons operated upon.

694. During year 34,507 surgical operations were performed on 34,447 persons with a mortality of 0·07 against 30,836 with a mortality of 6·1 in the year before. The mean number of surgical operations performed during the triennium ending 1920-21 was 29,986 against 28,502 in the preceding triennium, the average number of persons operated on during the triennial period 1918-21 was 29,981 with a mortality of 0·12 as compared with a mortality of 0·1 per cent. during 1915-18.

Nature of operations with results.

695. The removal of Tumours and Cysts accounted for 161 operations with one death against 106 with no deaths in the year 1919-20.

Amputations accounted for 40 operations with 4 deaths against 57 with 2 deaths in the year 1919-20.

Operations on the eye numbered 717 of which 100 were for cataract, as compared with 634 including 63 for cataract in 1919-20.

Vesical Calculi were removed by Litholaplaxy in 7 cases with 0 death against 12 with one death in 1919-20.

Abdominal section for diseases other than those peculiar to women was resorted to in 66 cases with 3 deaths against 112 with 14 deaths in 1919-20. Abdominal operations for diseases peculiar to women were performed on 14 cases with 5 deaths against 33 with 9 deaths in 1919-20.

Operations for Abscess of Liver numbered 8 with 2 deaths against 15 with 4 deaths in 1919-20.

68 Obstetric operations were performed with 3 deaths against 54 with 6 deaths in 1919-20.

Caeserian Section was performed in 7 cases with 3 deaths against 9 with 3 deaths in 1919-20.

Prevailing diseases.

696. The most common diseases for which the patients received medical aid at the various hospitals and dispensaries in the State are noted in the following table:—

Name of Disease.	1920-21	1919-20
Malarial Fever	73,788	81,028
Diseases of the skin	39,760	38,747
,, eye	50,457	49,985
,, ear	25,878	21,933
,, nose	2,043	1,855
,, Respirative System ..	23,653	26,355
Injuries	17,243	15,117
Diseases of the Nervous system	12,116	9,665
,, ,, worms	7,348	7.929
Dyspepsia	12,504	13,244
Rheumatic affections.	10,628	9,503
Diarrhœa	9,682	11,998
Dysentery	5,804	8,411
Venereal diseases	6,260	8,393
Tubercular diseases	1,262	1,438

(b) THE STATE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Medical staff.

697. Dr. Clifford Mayer who was in Europe on furlough in the previous year returned with His Highness on 7th February 1921, and worked as Principal Medical Officer upto the 24th of March 1921, when he again proceeded to Europe with His Highness. During the period of his absence on leave Dr. Dhanjibhai H Mehta acted both as Principal Medical Officer and Senior Medical Officer, Outpatients' Department, upto the 14th of May 1921. From the 11th July 1921, Major McPherson, whose services have been lent to this State for a period of two years took the charge of his new appointment and worked as Principal Medical Officer till the end of the year. Dr. Patel was on leave throughout the year and Dr. Manilal L. Parikh continued to work both as House Surgeon and Resident Medical Officer. Dr. Pranlal M. Nanavati worked as Bacteriologist upto the end of the year.

Construction.

698. The old Countess of Dufferin Hospital wards are still under repairs and not ready for occupation.

Average attendance of patients

699. The average daily attendance of Indoor and Outdoor patients was 139·5 and 273 against 122·5 and 313·3 respectively in the year 1919-20 and against 133·7 and 298·7 respectively in the year 1918-19.

Selected operations.

700. Selected major operations were performed on 696 persons during the year against 326 in the year 1919-20.

701. 2,121 specimens of Pathological interest and other kinds were examined at the Clinical and Bacteriological Laboratory against 2,398 in 1919-20.

Bacteriology.

702. The net expenditure on the upkeep of the institution excluding the amount spent on medicines and instruments amounted to Rs. 1,17,818 against Rs. 1,15,533 in the year 1919-20 and Rs. 90,863 in 1918-19.

Expenditure.

(c) The Lunatic Asylum.

703. The total number of Lunatics treated at the Asylum during the year was 115 against 95 in 1919-20. Out of these treated, 37 were discharged cured, 14 relieved or discharged otherwise (at the request of their guardians or relations) 4 died and 60 remained under treatment at the end of the year.

Number of inmates.

704. The total expenditure in connection with the institution excluding that for medicines and instruments was Rs. 10,223-12-1 against Rs. 10,326-1-8 in 1919-20.

Expenditure.

(d) The Leper Asylum.

705. The number of lepers treated at the Anasuya Leper Home was 150 against 155 in 1919-20. Out of 150 treated, 66 absconded, 10 died and 74 remained under treatment at the end of the year. Out of the total number treated 63 suffered from the anœsthetic form, 8 from the mixed form and 1 from the tubercular form. The number of outdoor patients besides the inmates of the Asylum

Number of lepers treated.

treated during the year was 1,993 against 947 in 1919-20. Sub-Assistant Surgeon Chhotalal A. Shukla continued with the modern intraveinous method of treatment in the case of the inmates of the Asylum giving them all 3,117 injections in the various stages of the disease with remarkably good results.

Walling the Asylum.

706. The question of walling up the Asylum all round to give it a sort of privacy and to prevent the inmates from strolling about at their free will and thus mixing with and infecting other people, had still to be kept in abeyance on account of the high prices of materials.

Expenditure.

707. The total expenditure of the Asylum during the year under report was Rs. 11,534-8-1 against Rs. 11,442 in 1919-20.

(e) THE CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

Charge.

708. Dr. V. M. Bhatt held the charge of the Chemical Laboratory throughout the year excepting for a period of about 3 months when he was deputed for receiving special training in Radiology and X-Ray work at Dehra Dun, when Dr. C. D. Diwanji worked as Chemical Analyser in Dr. Bhatt's place assisted by Mr. Acharya, M.A., the Technical Assistant at the Medical Stores.

Medico legal cases for analysis.

709. 141 Medico legal cases involving the analysis of 589 articles of different kinds were investigated during the year against 93 in 1919-20. Besides these there were 8 other cases involving the examination of 10 miscellaneous articles against 10 in 1919-20. Out of 69 cases of suspected human poisoning, poison was actually detected in 28 cases, opium being the most common drug found amongst the poisons detected.

710. 49 samples of suspected human blood were sent to the Imperial Serologist at Calcutta who detected human blood in 43 cases.

Serological specimens.

711. 87 samples of water were examined against 65 samples in 1919-20.

Water samples.

712. The total expenditure on the Chemical and Bacteriological Laboratory amounted to Rs. 2,263 against Rs. 5,202 in 1919-20.

Expenditure.

(f) THE MEDICAL STORES.

713. The Officer in charge of the Chemical Laboratory also held the charge of the Medical Store Depot during the year.

Medical Storekeeper.

714. The amount expended during the year on the purchase of drugs, instruments, etc., came to Rs. 1,84,307-8-3 against Rs. 1,25,298 in the year 1919-20.

Expenditure after purchase of drugs.

(g) THE CENTRAL JAIL HOSPITAL.

715. Dr. A. D. Cooper held the dual charge of the Jail as its Medical Officer, as well as i Superintendent throughout the year.

716. The total number of indoor patients treated at the Jail during the year was 421 against 502 in the year 1919-20 and 622 in the year 1918-19. Of the total treated 377 were discharged cured, 16 relieved, 17 died and 11 remained under treatment at the end of the year.

Number of patients treated.

717. The rate of mortality as reported from amongst the Jail population was 30·7 against 24·9 in the preceding year and 28·1 in 1918-19.

Mortality.

718. 183 Surgical operations were performed during the year (including 14 major operations) against 193 in 1919-20 and 209 in 1918-1919.

Surgical operations.

(h) THE DNYANBAI MATERNITY HOSPITAL AT PATTAN.

719. This Maternity Hospital being the gift of Sheth Kilachand Deochand to the public of Pattan was thrown open in February 1921 at the hands of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb.

Personnel.

720. The total number of patients (13 indoor and 1,678 outdoor) treated during the year under report was 1,691. Out of the indoor patients 8 were discharged cured, 4 relieved or otherwise, 1 died and none under treatment at the end of the year.

Number of patients treated.

721. 18 Surgical operations were performed during the year.

Surgical operations.

(i) FEMALE MEDICAL RELIEF.

In the Baroda City.

722. In addition to the two City Midwives, one attached to the Jamnabai Dispensary attended labour cases in the City. The total number of labour cases attended by the City Midwives was 211 against 223 in 1919-20 and 200 in 1918-1919.

Number of labour cases attended by the City Midwives.

723. The Maternity Home located at the Jamnabai Dispensary gave relief to 153 patients out of which 136 were discharged cured, 11 relieved or otherwise, 2 died and 4 remained under treatment at the end of the year.

Number of patients treated at the Maternity Home.

724. The expenditure on account of the maintenance of the establishment of the City Midwives was Rs. 2,131-6-0 against Rs. 1,624-7-11 during the previous year.

Expenditure.

In the District.

725. The number of posts of the District Midwives was 15 but on account of the scarcity of Midwives and other difficulties 3 posts remained vacant during the year.

Number of District Midwives.

726. The number of labour cases conducted by the District Midwives was 270 as compared to 345 in the previous year.

Number of labour cases treated by the Midwives.

(*j*) AMBULANCE, NURSING AND HOME HYGIENE.

727. A series of lectures on Ambulance, Nursing and Home Hygiene were delivered by different Medical Officers and Sub-Assistant Surgeons at different places throughout the State and examinations were held at different places in different subjects as usual. In all 260 passed examinations in different subjects as compared to 89 in the preceding year. Of the total number of successful candidates 19 were ladies.

Lectures and Examinations.

(*k*) EPIDEMICS.

Cholera.

728. The total number of cholera cases that occurred during the year was 43 against 179 in 1919-20 and 2,152 in 1918-19. Forty-

Number of Cholera cases.

three out of those reported proved fatal, giving a death rate of 23·2. No plague cases were reported during the year. There was a mild outbreak of Influenza in some of the Talukas.

(*l*) General Remarks.

729. The strength and grades of the clerical establishment were revised. The re-organisation scheme was started at the Medical Stores as sanctioned on the lines of the Madras Medical Stores.

Revision of clerical establishment and their grades. New schemes for stores.

730. The Radium was received through Dr. Wanless of Miraj for use at the State General Hospital

Radium.

731. The Dai Act was finally passed and orders were issued to make it applicable to the City of Baroda from 1st August 1921.

The Dai Act.

B. Vital Statistics.

(*a*) Sanitation.

732. Dr. Sumant B. Mehta continued as Sanitary Commissioner till 13th April 1921 on which day Dr. D. C. Talati relieved him and continued to hold the office till the close of the year.

Personnel.

733. The following duties are performed by this office :—

Duties.

(1) Annual inspection of Municipal and Vishishth Panchayat offices and supervision over sanitary works in the whole Raj.

(2) Supervision over registration of Vital Statistcis.

(3) Vaccination.

(4) Sanitary propaganda through lectures and magic lantern shows.

(5) Record of meteorological observations.

Inspection tours.

734. Both the officers-in-charge toured in all the four Prants for 139 days for inspection and other work against 178 days last year. In all 30 towns and 21 villages were visited against 48 towns and 54 villages last year. Besides these Ahmedabad, Simla, Kasauli, Rajkot, Bombay and Jalunder Camp were visited by Dr. Sumant for Sanitary Conferences, etc. About one month was spent in organising the Baroda Health Exhibition. The necessary suggestions for sanitary improvements were made to the different Municipal and Panchayat Institutions as well as to the Revenue authorites.

(b) VITAL STATISTICS.

Births and deaths.

735. A comparison is made of births and deaths in the whole State during the year and the previous three years in the following table :--

Year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of births per mile of population.	Ratio of deaths per mile of population.
1917-18 ..	60,861	81,188	29·9	40·0
1918-19 ..	46,998	129,132	23·1	63·6
1919-20 ..	54,866	54,038	27·0	26·6
1920-21 ..	53,730	41,995	26·4	20·7

These figures show that there was a decrease of 1,136 births and a decrease of 12,043 deaths as compared with the last year.

Of the total number of births there were 28,412 males and 25,318 females, *viz.*, for every 100 female births 112·2 male births were registered. Similarly of the total number of deaths 22.671 were in males and 19,324 in females, *i.e.*, for every 100 female deaths, 117·3 male deaths were registered.

736. Causes of Deaths.

Causes of deaths.	No. of deaths.	Ratio per mile of population.
Fevers	33,712	16·6
Plague	16	0·007
Cholera	65	0·03
Small-pox	431	0·2
Dysentry and Diarrhœa	663	0·3
Cough	1,479	0·7
Pneumonia	214	0·1
Consumption	920	0·4
Injuries and accidents	543	0·2
All other causes	3.952	1·9
Total ..	41,995	20·7

From these figures it would appear that deaths from fevers predominated by far over those from other diseases.

(*c*) Vaccination.

736. The following table gives the number of persons primarily vaccinated and re-vaccinated during the year as compared with the previous year.

Persons.	Primary Vaccination.		Re-vaccination.	
	1920-21.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1919-20.
Males	31,619	32,643	3,844	3,835
Females ..	29,432	29,398	680	548
Total ..	61,051	62,041	4,524	4,381

The total number of persons vaccinated during the year was 65,575 against 66,422 in the preceding year. Thus there was a decrease of 847 on the whole.

The number of successful primary vaccinations was 57,911 and the rate of protection afforded per mile of population per annum was 28·5 against 30·0 in the preceding year.

The aggregate realization of fees credited to Government for vaccinating children at their houses was Rs. 547–4–0 against Rs. 488–12–0 in the previous year.

The total expenditure on account of vaccination was Rs. 32,875–2–4 against Rs. 29,112-9–0 in the preceding year, owing to the increase in the pay of vaccinators.

Two posts of Vaccination and Sanitation Inspectors out of 10 were abolished during the year, *viz.*, that of Petlad and Kodinar and the post of Personal Assistant to the Sanitary Commissioner was also reduced from 31st July 1921.

(*d*) METEOROLOGY.

737. There is a second class meteorological station in the Baroda City. The results of the readings taken at the Baroda

College Observatory during the year showed that 107·6 F was the maximium temperature recorded in April 1921 and 48·7 F the minimum one on December 1920.

Barometer average monthly records were highest (29·988) in January 1921 and lowest (29·295) in July 1921.

The prevailing winds during the greater part of the year had a N. Westerly and S. Westerly component.

The average daily velocity of wind varied from 63 in October 1920 to 299 in June 1921 and the average velocity was 151 miles. The average daily humidity was 32 against 48 in the preceding year.

The highest temperature recorded in the year was 118° F at Kheralu Dispensary in the month of May 1921 and the lowest 38° F at Sidhpur Dispensary in January 1921.

The highest rain fall was 76·69 inches at Billimora and the lowest 8·32 at Dwarka.

(e) SPECIAL FEATURES.

738. (1.) The work of the sanitary scheme is going on smoothly. The villages of Kandari and Choranda in the Karjan Taluka, Linch in Mehsana Taluka and Kerianagas in the Amreli Taluka are being improved as model villages.

(2.) Both the sanitary and vaccination Departments are transferred from the Pragati Adhikari to the Sar Suba.

(3.) The Medical Inspection of school children is progressing well in the Baroda City, but it is dis-

continued in the five Kasbas of Petlad, Dabhoi, Shinore, Padra and Karjan from 1st August 1921. As the post of the Personal Assistant is abolished, the work of inspection is checked and supervised by the Sanitary Commissioner.

(4.) 33 village dispensaries, on grant-in-aid system, are opened in the State, 11 in the Baroda district, 12 in the Kadi district, 4 in the Navsari district, and 6 in the Amreli district. Ayurvedic medicines are used in these small dispensaries. Village people suffering from diseases can get medicines from those small dispensaries. Many people take advantage of these dispensaries.

(5.) The working of the sanitary associations in the four Prants is going on with the help of—

(*a*) A Secretary.

(*b*) A magic lantern, slides, charts, etc. Arrangements are made for printing leaflets and pamphlets. The working of the association is supervised by the following Committee :—

(1) The Suba.

(2) The District Medical Officer.

(3) The Educational Inspector.

(4) The District Sanitary Inspector.

(6.) The new sanitary scheme was explained to the Officers and the Panchayats.

(7.) School masters were called at several centres and definite instructions on school hygiene were imparted to them.

(8.) A large number of lectures were given in various towns, with or without the magic lantern for propagandist work.

(9.) The Government had deputed Dr. Sumant to take part in the Sanitary Commissioner's Conference held at Simla.

(10.) A Conference of the Municipal and Vishishtha Panchayat members was held during the year and several questions were discussed. Small sanitary exhibitions were held at Dabhoi, Dwarka, Mehsana and Billimora to educate people in matters sanitary.

A large exhibition was held this year in the Baroda City.

The Exhibition was opened by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb and thousands of people came here to see the Exhibition and study the charts, articles, models, etc., collected from the different parts of India.

CHAPTER X.

CENSUS.

739. The Census Department started about the close of the last year and continued its operations under Mr. Satya Vrata Mukerjea, B.A. (Oxon), Census Superintendent., Mr. Maganlal N. Thakkar, B.A., LL.B., worked as Assistant Census Superintendent in charge of the Abstraction Office.

Personnel.

740. The State was divided into 11,099 blocks, 1206 circles and 93 charges. Each block was placed in charge of an Enumerator, each circle under the Supervisor and each charge under a Charge Superintendent. A house was defined as the residence of one family united by a commensal hearth and all the houses in the different blocks were serially numbered. The preliminary census took place in February and the final one on the evening of the 18th March 1921, between the hours of 7 and midnight synchronously with the rest of India.

Preliminary Census operations.

741. The preliminary totals which were published within 36 hours after the taking of the census differed from the final ones by 4,647 or ·21 per cent. The Census Commissioner for India congratulated the State on the expedition with which the provisional totals were got out, the slip-copying finished, and Imperial Table VI prepared ; in all these operations it may be noted that this State was the earliest of any other Province or State in India.

Census Commissioner's appreciation for promptness of work.

At the time of going to press, it is useful to mention that the Imperial Tables Volume (Part II of the Baroda Census Publication) is already out; the Census Commissioner was pleased to declare that it was the first Tables Volume to reach him.

Expenditure during the year.

742. Of the budgetted grant of Rs. 75,000 for the expenditure of this office, for the year 1921, Rs. 47,124–9–3 only were disbursed under different heads of expenditure thus leaving a balance of Rs. 27,875–6–9 as unspent during the year. The following table will show the sums allotted and the disbursememts made under the various heads:—

Heads of expenditure.	Sums allotted.	Expenditure incurred in The Central office.	Tabulation office.	Total.
Pay	38,720	17,362 10 3	15,084 11 0	32,447 5 3
Contingent ..	20,000	6,432 13 8	....	6,432 13 8
Dead Stock ..	12,000	4,540 12 0	....	4,540 12 0
Bhatta etc.. ..	3,000	2,802 11 0	....	2,802 11 0
Subas' Office, ..	1,280	900 15 4	....	900 15 4
Total	75,000	32,039 14 3	15,084 11 0	47,124 9 3

For the establishment of the Tabulation Office, a sum of Rs. 45,000 was allowed by Government, of which only Rs. 15,084–11–0 were spent during the year.

743. The population per division and the city of Baroda as disclosed in the present Census with actual and proportional variation from figures of 1911 is given below in a tabular form:—

Population of the State as disclosed in this Census.

Name of Division.	Area	Population 1921.			Increase or decrease over figures of 1911	Plus or minus
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Persons.	P. C.
Baroda City with Cantt.	13	51,555	43,157	94,712	—4,633	—4·6
Baroda Dn. ..	1,909	3,24,887	2,87,913	6,12,800	+25,245	+4·3
Kadi Dn. ..	3,046	4,61,052	4,39,526	9,00,578	+68,416	+8·2
Navsari Dn. ..	1,807	1,71,002	1,69,370	3,40,372	+4,905	+1·4
Amreli Dn. ..	1,077	78,502	74,083	1,52,585	— 286	—·18
Okhamandal D.	275	13,566	11,909	24,475	+ 77	+ ·3
Total ..	8,127	11,00,364	10,25,958	21,26,522	+93,724	+4·61

The total population has in this decade increased by 93,724 persons or 4·6 per cent. on the population of 1911 as against 4·1 per cent. in the previous decade, thus showing that the population has been steadily tending towards the normal, as result of the progressive recovery of the State from the famine of 1899-1900.

Of the total population, 4,40,823 persons are residents of towns while others stay in villages or rural areas.

744. By religion, the population is divided into 17,42,160 Hindus, 1,62,328 Mahomedans, 1,63,077 Animists, 43,223 Jains, 7,530 Parsis and 7,421 Christians. All the main religions show an increase over figures of 1911 except Jains and Parsis.

Population by religion.

745. The number of females in the State is less than that of males by 74,606 or by 68 per 1,000 males. Males are in excess by 194 per 1,000 females in the City of Baroda. The corresponding figures for Baroda, Kadi, Navsari, Amreli and Okhamandal Divisions are 129, 48, 9, 60, 139 respectively. Of the total population, 8.48,579 or 40 per cent. are unmarried, 10,14,844 or 48 per cent.are married and 2,63,099 or 12 per cent. are widowed. It may, in this connection, be mentioned that 3,125 persons under 5 years of age are married as against 19,240 in 1911 while 272 persons under that age are widowed against 587 at the last Census. It may be concluded from the above figures that infant marriages are happily on the decrease.

Statistics re. civil condition of the population.

746. The total number of literates has increased from 2,04,947 (1,84,883 males) 20,064 females, in 1911 to 2,72,418 (2,31,118 males, 41,300 females). All the literates are of five years of age and upwards. All persons below that age returned as literate have been assumed as illiterate. The increase in literacy since 1911 amounts to nearly 33 per cent. while the increase in the total population during the same period has been only 4·6 per cent., so that the literates have pogressed at a much faster rate than the population. In Baroda City 41 per cent. of the total population (aged 5 years and over) are literate. Female literates have more than doubled during the decade. The number of literates in the English language has nearly doubled since 1911

Literacy in the State.

i.e., there are now 14,773 males and 887 female literates in English instead of 9,304 males and 437 females in 1911. The number of female literates in English has, it will be seen, doubled itself during the decade.

Statistics regarding the infirm.

747. There has been an alarming increase in the number of the infirm during the decade. Comparative figures for 1911 and 1921 are given below :—

Infirmity.	1911	1921
Insane	523	994
Deaf-mute	425	598
Blind	3,361	6,794
Leper	445	552
Total persons afflicted	4,748	8,901

The discrepancy in the total of persons afflicted with the crude total of individual infirmities is due to there being persons afflicted with double and triple infirmities. The blind have more than doubled since 1911. It is curious that by this increase, the situation as regards infirmities has come back to what it was in 1881.

Population by language.

748. Of the total population, 18,67,343 are speakers of Gujarati language, 1,45,856 of Bhili dialects, 33,165 of Marathi, 62,367 of Western Hindi and 17,791 of other languages.

Census of Live-stock.

749. Along with the general Census, a Census of Live-stock was also taken in October 1920 at the time of house-numbering and the

results recorded are published below with figures of the July Census undertaken by the Revenue department for a comparison.

Kind.	Total in	
	October 1920.	July 1920.
Cows	1,94,541	2,48,374
Bulls and Bullocks	4,26,258	3,88,813
Calves	1,62,759	Not separately by returned.
Buffaloes	3,34,228	3,36,363
Young buffaloes	2,27,906	Not separately returned.
Sheep and Goats	3,79,324	3,01,278
Horses, Donkeys, etc.	47,857	45,055
Camels, etc., ...	5,898	Not counted.
Ploughs	1,99,640	1,37,715
Carts	86,541	76,669

The number of inhabited houses in the State are 5,12,845 so that for every 100 inhabited houses of families, there were in October 1920, 35 cows, 83 bulls and bullocks, 65 buffaloes, 73 sheep and goats, 39 ploughs and 17 carts.

Average number of persons per family in the State.

750. There are 5,03,832 normal families in the State of which 63,604 families contain 1 person, 79,022 have 2 persons, 83,729 are of 3 persons, and 2,77,477 families contain 4 persons and over. The average number of persons per family in the State is 4. The city has an average of 3 persons per family.

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The Times Press, Bombay—2758-27.

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